The
SHORT-HAND STANDARD
attempted,

by an analysis of the Circle

as an introductory foundation

OF A

New System of Stenography,

which demonstratively proves

that a Speaker can be followed

with one third less inflections of the Pen,

AND CONSEQUENTLY

in one third less time

than by

ANY OTHER SYSTEM EXTANT.

By Thomas Moat.

LONDON. 1833

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MOAT'S

SHORT-HAND STANDARD.

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DEDICATED

TO THE

ADMIRERS OF THE PLEASING AND REALLY USEFUL

SCIENCE OF STENOGRAPHY.

SOME twenty years ago, when this laborious work was completed, as it now appears, the Author was not in circumstances to meet the (to him then) vast expences of so hazardous an undertaking, at a remunerating price to ensure a return; since when it has lain upon his shelf, as an intended heir-loom for his sons, whose more fortunate plight might, in after times, enable them to realise their father's desire of ushering into the world the proceeds of his lucubrations.

Events, however, have now driven the author into an expansive sphere of usefulness to mankind, and, with it, a more complete command of the world's geer; which enables him, without fear of pecuniary consequences, to obtain the opinion of the admirers, and real judges of the Science, who ., he trusts, will at least do him the credit to admit, that he has reduced the principles of Short-hand Writing to a degree of simplicity and perspicuity hitherto unknown in the art:—that TIME is gained to the ready writer; and, that honour is more a matter of consideration than gain with

THE AUTHOR.

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59, FLEET STREET.

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PREFACE.

In undertaking the arduous task of introducing to the notice of the scientific world, in its present advanced state of improvement, what we presume to call a *new System of Stenography, or Short-hand writing*, it is with the greatest diffidence in our own abilities as an Author, and with all due deference to that British candour which is ever indulgent to a first attempt, that we offer this treatise: or the full assurance, that, if merit is discovered in the performance, it will be duly appreciated.

Having had our attention drawn to the study of Short-hand writing, at a very early period in life, and finding the system by which we were taught (Mr. Byrom's), what we then conceived in many points defective; it has afforded the pleasurable amusement of upwards of five and thirty years in revising the apparent errors and inconsistencies of that system, and in searching in, and collecting from, every other treatise that we could meet with (having in our possession upwards of sixty different publications on the art—which is, perhaps, as large a collection as is to be found in any private library), we have had ample means of investigation, and have been furnished with every opportunity of approaching somewhat nearer to the attainment of the desideratum of perfection, which may lead to a *standard*, than has hitherto been produced.

Ample, however, as those means have been, we have found much objectionable in every system—all capable of improvement; and that, in order to aim at *perfection*, it was absolutely necessary to move independently of all, and to create *a new system*.

To add another, therefore, to the numerous efforts of establishing *an universal system of Stenography*, might be deemed presumptuous in any one who had not from long experience, produced at least something new to add to the common stock of the improvements of the day.

Of the utility of this beautiful science, whether in tracing with the pencil, quick as thought, the delivery of the oratorical effusions of *the Pulpit, the Senate*, or *the Bar*—in matters of privacy, or amusement—or, in embodying many of those creative energies of the mind, that flit in visionary fantasy o'er the elastic evanescency of thought, which would, perhaps, be lost to ourselves, and to the world, but for this divine art of transmitting them to perpetuity by this quick and easily attained method of giving them an everlasting existence.—Of the extensive usefulness of this truly angelic substantiation of mind, little need be said; as all men of science, and of enlarged understanding, court it as a supernatural gift for the guide of thought,—the grand economiser of time,—the magic tablature of the mind,—the establisher of the inestimable blessing of memory,—the consequent prolonger of the intellectual enjoyments of life, and recommend its general adoption in the higher branches of education.

The only impediment to the universal adoption of this invaluable accomplishment is not altogether in its "not being regarded as an object of general attention," but in the want of a system which shall at once command the utmost degree of *brevity, simplicity, perspicuity, and facility*; so happily blended with each other, that nothing of the value of either may be sacrificed for the more extensive application of the rest; and thus laying down a fundamental principle, or ground-work, which *must* lead to the desired perfection.

Numerous as have been the attempts to attain the desideratum of the art, it is a matter of surprise, that the science of Stenography, in this enlightened age,—in this country where it was first reduced to alphabetical rule, and where the peculiar genius of its language is best calculated of any on earth (the Latin tongue, perhaps, excepted) for that purpose, should be still so very far from complete.

It is pleasing, however, to observe, that some few have made considerable improvements, which principally consist in discarding the uncouth symbolical and hieroglyfical characters in common use among the earlier writers on the art; and that, at least, the last half century is not wholly barren in the advancement of the science.

There can be no doubt that this science will arrive at a much higher degree of perfection: and we may be assured that some future author will be crowned with that success which shall entitle him to the deserved appellation of "*Universal Stenographist*," whose work shall be reduced to that elegant simplicity which must characterise its worth, and ensure its general adoption and lasting establishment. When such a system shall appear, it will be the nation's honour (as it must be its pride), which gave it birth,* to foster it with parental care, and make it generally useful, by introducing it as a necessary branch of modern education.

As the term short-hand is sufficiently expressive of its import and its use, all that is necessary, is to found a system that shall, in the *shortest, quickest*, and *most legible* manner, enable us to fix the required standard.

To obtain this standard, certain axioms must be laid down, as invariable guides, by which we must regulate our pursuits.

All geometricians have firmly established this leading axiom, from which all others must emanate, viz.,—"that all figures, however produced, or in whatever form, must have their origin in the simple *dot;* and that it is only by the secondary aid of its extension into *straight-lines, curves*, and *circles*, that we are enabled to form, and distinguish, one figure from another, and to convey our ideas to one another." As, then, we are, of necessity, confined within these narrow limits, it is the first imperative duty of a Stenographist to economise the use of this privilege, so that nothing useful may be lost, that can be made applicable to our purpose, nor anything redundantly

* Stenography was first introduced to Alphabetical Rule in the reign of Elizabeth.

enforced into action, that can possibly be dispensed with. From this fundamental axiom arise these four, viz.:—

First.—That brevity and simplicity command us so to apply those powers, that we form a *clear, unmixed, simple alphabet.*

Secondly.—That *perspicuity* compels us so to form those alphabetical characters, that they may be perfectly distinct from each other.

Thirdly.—That *facility* guides us so to appropriate those characters to their destined import, that their most frequent joinings with each other may be clearly defined.

Fourthly.—That from thence all arbitrary or symbolical characters, except in few, or well defined instances, and subject to some positive rule, are useless.

Brevity and simplicity, therefore, being the ground-work on which a standard system only can act, our first attention must be paid to a just appropriation of the *simple signs.*

In every system that has come under our investigation (and we have seen all the modern, and nearly all the ancient treatises on the subject), it is peculiarly remarkable that *not one* produces an arrangement of a simple, uncompounded, alphabet: but, that, we invariably find the *angle* (which requires the conjunction of *two simple straight-lines*), or a *twirl or ring*, joined to the straight-line, or curve, which are *altogether compound*, and, as will be found in this treatise, wholly unnecessary, and, consequently, redundant and useless.

One system, in particular, the one which Dr. Mavor calls *his*, displays no less than *sixteen of these compounds*, in the formation of his alphabetical characters, and *only nine simple ones:* and he confirms our opinion of his attention to the subject, and of his knowledge of the mathematical powers, by his assurance that "*nature*" affords him no power to produce more than these *nine simple signs.*—Now, when it can be proved (and, we conceive, the learned Dr. himself will not *now* deny the fact) that we can have a complete alphabet, without even one of these useless accompaniments, we shall have proof that *his* system is "*capable of improvement*," and that the whole powers of "*na-*

thematics" do furnish us with a more simple alphabetical arrangement. The comparative lists of alphabets, given in this treatise, will set that point at rest.—*(see Plates I. and II.)*

One very great omission in all the systems hitherto published is, that *none* of those numerous authors have given us a clear description or value of the circle, from which source they derive their different characters; thereby unpardonably neglecting to lay down rules for the due mathematical proportion, form, or position of each character, by which the learner can at all times prove the correctness of his progress as he proceeds in the task of fixing the alphabet in his memory. To avoid that error, and to establish a fundamental principle of rule which may be comprehensive to the meanest capacity, the dissection of the circle will evince the extent, power, and value of the simple signs.—*(see Plate III).* On this, then, we found our two first axioms of *brevity and perspicuity.*

The next point (or axiom), *facility, or dispatch,* which arises from the preceding, proves its superiority over the compound systems, by joining any two of those characters, and then comparing them with any two of this system, by which, further comment is rendered useless.

Of the symbolical characters, which at all times are fanciful, arbitrary, and confusing to the memory, little need be said, as the simplicity of *this* system supercedes the use of those characters, being alone sufficiently brief to write the word or sentence. Where they are used in this system, they are so guided by rule and their vowelitical position, that their identity and value are instantly apparent.

Thus, then, we conceive we have cleared and proved the absolute necessity of a fundamental simplicity in the forming of a Stenographic Alphabet, which is fully explained and exemplified in the analysis of the circle in the body of the work, to which the reader is referred, and which will supercede the necessity of further enlargement here.

The next improvement that we lay claim to, is the adoption of the *ruled lines,* by which we obtain incalculable advantages. We have through the medium of this adoption, the known

situation of the five vowels, and are thereby enabled, by dropping the first consonant of any word in its incipient or leading vowels' place, to give either the *leading* or *first following vowel* of that word; which first vowel and consonant, together with its termination, or one or two intervening consonants, is found sufficient to express almost any word, of whatever length. The most simple elucidation of this is clearly exemplified, and instantly proved and admitted, by taking the words *afar, far, ever, fear, fire, over, for, fury*, which are all expressed by the same consononts, *f* and *r*, and which, in all systems, (with the exception of those who have adopted characters for vowels, or who *take off the pen* to drop the dot (or, as in Dr. Mavor's "*complete system*," the *complex comma*), in the vowel's place, on the consonant's, express all these words, known only to each other by the *connexion*, of what has preceded, or *may* follow them: whereas, in this system, by the simple operation of commencing the word in the incipient vowel's place, they can be instantly distinguished, as they are individually intended. This alone is sufficient to establish the great utility of these lines, but we have a still more comprehensive illustration of their value, by taking a whole sentence; and, in common writing, set down the first vowel and consonant, every word separate, and discarding all other vowels; then write the same sentence, discarding the whole of the vowels, as is common with all of the most approved systems, and instantly will be seen the great advantages of the lines. The following is the Lord's prayer, for example, viz:—

Or Fathr wo art in hevn; halwd be thi nam; thi kingdom kom, thi wil be don on erth as it is in hevn; give us this da or daly bred, and forgv us or dets, as we forgv or detrs; led us not int tentshn, but delvr us from evl. Amn.

R Fthr w rt h hvn; hlwd b th nm; th kngdm km, th wl b dn n rth s t s n hvn; gv s ths d r dly brd, nd frgv s r dts, s w frgv r dtrs; ld s ht nt tntshn, bt dlvr s frm vl. Mn.

Here nothing can be more clear than that, in this comparison, which stands good in every possible case, independently of prepositions, terminations, and other abreviatory adaptations, the value of the ruled lines is of incalculable advantage; and that

the four material points of *brevity, simplicity, facility, and perspicuity*, are offered to view with some fair claim to *perfectibility*.

The simple process of preparing these lines, is a matter of no trifling moment; as those who have them prepared, go to copy a speech, or a sermon, with about one-third of the task already performed. One other great advantage is gained by these lines, as some thousands of common-occuring words are aptly designated and expressed by single consonants only.

Our next claim to *originality* is founded on the very copious, yet concise, arrangement of the *auxiliary verbs*, as connected and combined with the *personal* and *possessive pronouns*, which distinctly express upwards of *fifteen thousand conjugations*, by the most easy operation of *eight simple signs*, as is clearly exemplified in the body of the work.

This part of the science has generally (when treated on at all, as by Mason, Weston, Gurney, and some others), been performed by joining all the first consonants of each portion (or word) of the conjugation and the pronoun together; and thus forming a string of eight, ten, or twelve, conjoined consonant characters, without any distinguishing mark to ascertain whether the figure is such a conjugation, or any word, or words, of different import: whereas, by the simple application of the *circulating pronoun dot* of this system, it is immediately known for what it is intended; and never, whether in the *affirmative*, the *negative*, or the *interrogative case*, requires more than *four simple signs*. The *terminations tion, ous, ound,* and *ect*, which end some thousands of *substantives, verbs,* and *adjectives*, by being expressed, together with (and by the disjunctive position of) their preceding consonant, form a *new feature* in the science, and clearly proves the saving of at least *one stroke* in every such word.

These, with a more comprehensively abbreviated arrangement of *prepositions* and *terminations*, than are to be found in any of the works of our predecessors, on the pure *elementary principles* of the first formed alphabet, conclude *the basis* on which *we* found our *claim of invention* at least, and some degree of confidence in the hope of public approbation, *as an improvement*.

Where we have followed any one particular author, in points not common to all, we shall feel equal pleasure in acknowledging the source of its adoption, as we shall feel obliged by the suggestions or corrections of those who may be disposed to disapprove of any part of *our* labors. Impelled by a most ardent desire of aiding in the perfecting of this most pleasing and useful science, we disclaim every idea of personality against any one of those authors whose works have fallen under our animadversions;—feeling that we lay ourselves equally open to their's, and that the press is ever at hand for an amicable adjustment of such differences.

Having in the title page professed our having produced a system that shall perform the task of following a speaker *with one third less inflections of the pen*, than by any system extant, it is incumbant on *us* to *prove* that assertion.

Laying down the rule, which may be considered mathematically correct, that every *dot*, *curve*, *circle*, or *straight-line*, regardless of size, is an inflection of the pen, or stroke, and common to all systems, *we* have copied one or more of the examples of all the authors who have given us specimens of their systems in that complete state, by which it is proved, as will be seen by a reference to the plates, that, by the above rule, and to a clear *mathematical demonstration*, our claim in the title page is correctly founded on fact, and, in many instances, proved to be performed *with only one half the number of inflections.*

The following example is the first Psalm by five different authors; and copied upon the principles of this system, each of which contain :—

	Strokes and Dots.	Pen off.	Dots.
Moat	117	121	47
Holdsworth	277	139	17
Angel	287	144	38
Blanchard	306	158	40
Macauley	304	162	14
Molineux	370	208	43

[*See Plate XXIII.*]

The comparative number of strokes must descide; but that is not the only rule to judge from, as every time the pen is taken off, is equal to a stroke; and, therefore, the difference between our such like ærial movements, and each of the above specimens, should be added to the difference in strokes; and the actual difference will be:—

		Strokes.
Moat less than	Holdsworth...........	118
Ditto......	Angel.................	133
Ditto......	Blanchard.............	166
Ditto......	Macauley.............	168
Ditto......	Molineux.............	288

A striking and convincing proof of the advantage; and that, too, independently of the dots which, in point of time, must be the shortest and quickest of all strokes. By this it appears that *our* claim is *fully proved*, as *ours* is as to the first and second, *more than one third less;* the third and fourth *nearly one half less;* and the last, Molineux, *more than two-thirds less.*

Further comment were useless, except to remark that this last system is the one of all others that Dr. Rees has chosen to insert in his immense Encyclopedia, as a specimen, we might imagine, of a work that had brought the science to the highest pitch of perfection.

How far the system *we* now venture to offer to the attention of the scientific examiner—to readers in general—to those whose works *we* have presumed to analyse, and to those who have been followers of their systems—will entitle it to the appellation of an improved advancement in the science of Stenography,—time, and the public voice, must determine.

THE

SHORT-HAND STANDARD

&c.

A sketch of the fundamental principles of this system of short-hand writing, having been preliminarily laid down in the Preface, we now proceed to establish our claim of having produced *the most simple system of Stenography extant*, by entering into the minutiæ of each department, which will be comprised in the *ten following sections; viz.*:—

1. On the analysis of the circle.
2. On the increase of power from the *diminution* and *enlargement* of the *size* of the characters.
3. On the introduction of the *ruled lines.*
4. On the Alphabet in general, as connected with the ruled lines.
5. On the junction of all the characters with each other.
6. On the *prepositions and terminations.*
7. On the *use and value of dots.*
8. On the *auxiliary verbs.*
9. On *abbreviations in general.*
10. On *arbitrary and symbolical characters.*
11. Conclusion.

SECTION I.

On the Analysis of the Circle, and a comparative View of the above preceding Systems, with this new System.

PART I.

As the boundaries of the circle, with its divisions and subdivisions by *straight lines*, comprise all the mathematical and

elementary principles of figures, we shall, by its analysis, demonstratively prove (contrary to the assertion of Mr. Mitchell, and others, who say that there are not more than nine simple signs, and which the learned and Rev. Dr. Mavor declares that "the powers of mathematics do not furnish him with more," and that "it is not in the power of man to improve upon)," that there are not less than *twenty perfectly simple*, *uncompounded*, and *unconnected characters*, or *signs*, and which must *completely supercede* every possible necessity of employing *one* mixed or compounded character in the whole *alphabet*.

Before we enter upon the analysis of the circle, the student is requested to refer to plates 1 and 2, where will be found *alphabets* of the most celebrated authors of the day, and (in a comparative view of *brevity* and *simplicity*), the one now offered for his investigation and study.

Under each author's name, is given the number of *compounded* and *simple characters* which he has adopted in the formation of his alphabet, as Mitchell *twenty four compounded*, and *nine simple*; Mavor *sixteen compounded* and *nine simple*, &c. &c. The first impression that must strike the notice of the most superficial observer of these two plates, must be the apparent *simplicity* of *this* system, in comparison with all, or any of the other. In the one we have a *full* and *complete alphabet* of *twenty simple*, *uncompounded characters*; and, in *all the others*, at least seven, whilst some display from *thirteen* to *twenty-four* characters, composed of the *unnecessary addition* of *twirls* or *angles*; some with *twirls* and *angles* in *one character*, and even some with *common hand letters*; all of which *unnecessary appendages*, if they can be dispenced with (as is proved by this system) are *now* rendered *perfectly useless*.

PART II.

On the Characters for the Consonants.

The polygramic circle A (*plate* 3), displays at one view the whole source and arrangement of our alphabet. Divested of its internal lines of division, into semicircles and segments, we

have the simple circle 1, (*plate* 5)*, which in the alphabet E, (*plate* 3), is appropriated to the letters *st*, and to be understood as the character to represent those letters. By an equal horizontal division of the circle, *a, o, g*, we have the figures 2, 3, 4, 5, which give the two last horizontal semicircles appro-
4 5
priated to the letters *b* and *w*. By the perpendicular division, *d, o, i*, we have 6, 7, which give the two perpendicular semicircles 8 and 9, and which are individually made to represent
8 9
the letters *k* and *g*. By the division of the circle with the dotted square *c, j, h, e, c*, we have the figures 10, 11, which give us the two horizontal segments 12 *m* and 13 *n*; and the two perpendicular segments 14 *p*, and 15 *d*; and by the division of the circle with the dotted lozenge *d, a, i, g, d*, we have the figures 16 and 17, which gives the inclined segment of forty-five degrees, from right to left 18, *a*; and the three other segments, of the same inclination of forty-five degrees, from left to right, 19, *h*; 20, *th*; and 21, *qu*. Here, then, we have already produced *thirteen completely simple, unconnected characters*, from the *circle*, and its *divisions* and *subdivisions, only*;

* Desirous of keeping the price of this work within as moderate a compass as possible, we have adopted reference numbers to the several necessary explanations and examples, in preference to being at the expence of engraving so extensive a number of plates as would be required to give a full-length explanation to so many characters, for words, prepositions, terminations, abbreviations, sentences, &c. By this means, the system will be introduced to the public inspection, at one-fourth the expence; and, for those who are satisfied with its principle, we have prepared blank sheets of ruled paper, with which the student may practice himself in forming a complete vocabulary of all the words, in alphabetical order, under the different sections, heads, and parts, which may be either bound up separately, or with the work.

Should this system meet with the hoped-for encouragement from the scientific part of its examiners, and a complete vocabulary be called for by a number sufficient to pay the expence, we engage to produce one that would render the work the most efficient of its kind.

and independently of all the advantages to be derived from the *straight lines*, affording us not *not less than seven distinct characters* more, from the horizontal, the perpendicular, and the inclined lines of forty-five and twenty-two and a half degrees, from right and left, and two elevations:—— *a, o*, for *s*, **ç** or **z**, 22: *b, o*, for **j**, 23: *c, o*, for **f** *w* **v**, 24: *d, o*, for **t**, 25: *e, o*, for **l**, 26: *j, o*, for **r**, 27: and *o, f*, for **y**, 28.

In *plate* 3, *E*, we have in the first column, the letters of the alphabet (omitting the vowels); in the second column, the sign, or character, by which each letter is denoted or known to represent; and in the third column the *direction for commencing and ending each respective character*; as, by carrying the pen from the point *a, c, d*, and *e*, to *g*, we have the characters for **b**; from the point *a, j, i, h*, to *g*, we form the character for **w**; from *j* to *o*, we have the character for **r**; and so on of all the rest.

Thus, then, we have *twenty distinct* and *simple signs*, which are *three more* (as will be hereafter shewn), than are necessary for every purpose of a *stenographic alphabet*, and have therefore appropriated them for the two useful *double consonants th* and *qu*. To the two double letters, or sounds, *ch* and *sh*, we have given the *semi-elyptic* characters, 29, and 30. We are well aware that the adherents to the old systems, who have been accustomed to the *compound alphabetical characters*, will start objections to this *simple system*, on the pretended plea of a want of perspicuity or clear distinction between one character and another. On those who are thus prejudiced in favor of *twirls, angles*, and *pot hooks*, and will not condescend to admit one single stroke *is as* capable of representing a letter of the alphabet as completely as *two strokes*, or *inflexions of the pen*, little time need be wasted in endeavouring to convince them of the weakness of their prejudice, having *now proof* to the contrary before them. But we should blush for any child, above twelve years of age, who should stumble over the difficulty of distinguishing and fully comprehending the characteristics of the different *alphabetical signs*.

By placing the different characters in all their analogical bearings, or affinity to each other, as the horizontal (31, 32, and 33), the perpendicular (34 and 35), the inclined (36 and 37), and the straight lined approximations (38, 39, and 40), we shall find that no one whatever (if made with any degree of, or pretensions to, accuracy) can be mistaken for another. It is no more possible, on mathematical principles, to run a segment of a circle into a semi-circle, and still remain that segment, than it would be possible to extend a circle to eternity (had we the power), and produce a straight line. To say, then, that any two of these characters are so like each other that they require the addition of the *twirl* (41 and 42) to enable the student to distinguish one from the other,—or to argue that, in joining two characters together, *four inflexions of the pen* are made with equal *facility as with two inflexions*, is the contention of school-boys, but not of mathematicians. Let any one look at Taylor's *p l m p*—plump (43), Mavor's *g p n g*—gaping (44), Palmer's *k l d*—cold (45), or, Byrom's *h g g l*—haggle (46): let him compare these specimens (and they are but a sample of all the authors) of the twirling system with the same words (53, 54, 55, and 56) more fully expressed by this system, and he will be enabled to judge on whom he shall confer the palm of *brevity*, *perspicuity*, and *facility*. Enough has been said on the *redundancy of the twirling systems* to prove their inaccuracy in forming any *brief* mode of *stenographic* foundation: but what shall we say to the absurdity of introducing the *compound characters formed by angles*, which never can be used without *destroying all perspicuity*; as no compound character, forming an angle, can be made without joining two simple signs? One elucidation from Mitchell's alphabet will determine this point.

A reference to Plates I. and II. will shew that he (as well as Gurney) has a compound character for all the vowels. His *a* formed by the junction of his *r* and *m*; his *e* of a twirl and a perpendicular segment; his *i* of a short *r* and his *s*; his *o* of a twirl and his *c*; and his *u* and *v* of his *m* and his *r*: his *h*, again,

is formed of his *t* and *m*; and his *v* of his *m* and *r*. Let us then take the monosyllable *brave* for an example, when his conjunction of the five letters will produce the figure 47; but, giving it all the advantage of discarding the vowels (as is now in general practice), and the figure will stand as in 48. Now it will be clearly seen that in the dissection or decyphering of this figure, we have equally the letters *b r v*—brave (49), *b r m r*—brimmer (50), *t r r*—no word (51), *t m r r*—no word (52), *t m r m r*—to murmur (57), *t m a r*—to mar (58), and *t v m r*—no word; thus producing an amalgation of matter, to the utter destruction of all perspicuity in writing, or facility in decyphering or reading.

This example stands good in all cases where an angle is introduced in a Short-hand alphabet, and clearly shews that, if the *simple signs of this system* are all-sufficient to express the whole of the consonants in our alphabet, the necessity of having recourse to the compound twirl, or angle, is *completely superceded, and an entirely new feature* given to this delightful and invaluable science.

To the immediate application of our characters, to represent the different consonants of the alphabet, no more particular reason can be assigned for the appropriation of each, than that of being determined by the more frequent recurrence of some, to that of others; a close adherence to their adaptation of joining with one another, so as to effect the utmost facility in practice; and a firm belief that not one can be changed for another, without a material injury to both.

Premising thus far, and having produced an Alphabet of *unequalled brevity*, the first step to be recommended to the student is that of a steady practice in forming with accuracy, and getting off, and perfecting in the memory, these *twenty simple signs*: and not to suffer himself to proceed a step farther, until he can write them distinctly down at least six times in a minute. When this first grand point is gained he may then proceed to the next part of this Section.

PART III.

On the five Vowels.

The most simple of all signs, *the dot*, we have adopted (in common with many of our predecessors) to represent the *five vowels.* We have this decided advantage, however, over all, as we immediately identify each vowel by the position it is placed in between the two lines, or space, in which we write, as,—the *a* near the top *(first column, Plate IV)*; the *e*, a little below; the *i*, in the centre; the *o*, midway between the centre, and the bottom line; and the *u*, near, or upon the bottom line. The value of this appropriation of place, to give this *simple dot a distinct five-fold identity*, will be duly appreciated in the sequel. It gives us the power of expressing, *to the full extent*, many words that not a sentence can be written without.

PART IV.

On the junction of the Vowels and Consonants.

Although, in this system, we have little occasion to attach the dot to the consonant, to express the preceding or following vowel (as is the case in most systems, having no other means of identifying their monosyllables, beginning or ending with a vowel), yet, as each consonant has a five-fold situation connected with it, it is necessary, and of immediate importance, to be well acquainted with what part of each consonant the five respective vowels are connected.

The horizontal character *s ch* and *sh*, have their vowels' place expressed by the preceding dot *above*, and the following dot *below* the character, *from left to right*, as exemplified in the *adjoining Table, (Plate IX and X)*. All the perpendicular and inclined characters, have their vowels' place expressed on the *left* to precede, and the *right* to follow, from the *top to the bottom*, as in the same plates. All the vowels are progressively arranged, and begin with the *commencement* of the consonant character: hence the *up-strokes r y* and *h* begin at the *bottom*, as in the same plates. The horizontal circular characters *b m w n* differ

from the rest, by having each two limbs in their formation, and, consequently, twice two sides, by having to the characters *b* and *m*, the preceding vowel *a*, placed to the left from the commencement of the character; *e*, midway *upward*; *i*, on the top: *o*, midway *downward*, within the character, and to the left of the second limb; and *u*, at the bottom in the same direction; and to follow must separately be placed on the opposite side of the limb. To the characters *w* and *n*, being the opposites of the *b*, and *m*, and, consequently, commencing with a down-stroke for the first limb, and an up-stroke for the second, the order of placing the vowel-point is reversed,—as *a*, to precede at the *top on the outside to the left; e, half-way downward; i*, in the centre within; *o*, inside *rising upward;* and *u*, at the top inside: and to follow, contrariwise—as in *Plates IX, and X.* This vowel-ėtical situation, belonging to all the consonant characters, is worthy of particular attention, and will be found of inestimable value in the issue.

SECTION II.

On the increase of power obtained by varying the size and thickness of the original characters..

PART I.

On the half-sized character.

Presuming the student has by this time fully impressed on his mind the value of the simple alphabetical characters, as in due order in Plate IV. column 1, we now refer him to the next column 2, in the same Plate, wherein he will find, by the *unprecedented adoption of reducing the size to that of one-half the original size*, we obtain the very great advantage of expressing *two or more letters, prepositions, first whole syllables of words, or even whole words themsleves, by one simple stroke*, as is evinced in innumerable instances.

PART II.

On the thickening of the original character.

By *doubling the thickness*, with a heavier pressure of the pen, of the original sized characters, as in plate IV., column 3, we have a further increase of power to that simple character, by taking *the addition of thr:* as thus, a dot, which stands for *a*, by being enlarged or thickened, instantly becomes *athr*, o, author; *e*, *ethr*—either; *o*, *othr*—other; *f*, *fa*, *fathr*—father &c., &c.

PART III.

On the thickening of the half-sized character.

By the same rule of increasing the power by thickening the original sized character, we obtain a further increase of the *half-sized* character of *thr*, as in plate IV., column 4, ex., *fr*, *far*, *farthr*,—farther; *tr*, *tri*, *trithr*—try their, &c., &c.

PART IV.

On the double sized character.

By *doubling the original sized character* we obtain the addition of *rns*, as in plate IV., column 5, thus *f*, *fa*, *frans*—France; *l*, *le*, *lerns*—learns; *b*, *ba*, *barns*, or barrons, &c., &c.

PART V.

On thickening the beginning of both sized characters.

By *thickening the beginning* of a character we gain the addition of *spr* preceding it, as *t*, *it*, *spirt*, or spirit; *t*, *to*—sport, &c., &c.

PART VI.

On thickening the end of both sized characters.

We have, again, one more enlargement of the signification of the simple character, by thickening the *end* of it, and there-

by obtaining an increase of *trs* to all words so ending; as, *f*, *fe*, *fetrs*—fetters 684; *l*, *le*, *letrs*—letters, &c., &c. 690.

SECTION III.

On the Adoption of the Ruled Lines.

PART I.

On the Formation and Space of the Ruled Lines.

This department, of this system, being on an *entirely new principle*, the student is particularly requested to enter upon it with circumspection, and to be prepared with the conviction that it will enable him to *express every first vowel, either preceding or following every first consonant, in every word whatever*, without either thought or trouble, thereby obtaining, with *one single stroke*, the whole of *almost all monosyllables*, and the most important part, with the addition of one more consonant character, or termination, most of the *longest words in our language*. The *space* we write upon is *three-tenths of an inch*, with two intermediate lines; between two double lines, *one-fortieth part of an inch*, or one-fourth of one of the middle spaces, as 380*.

PART II.

On the Application of the Vowel Dots to the Ruled Lines.

We have already affixed a situation for the five vowels, (*plate* 4, col. 1), by which we know one from the other, al-

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* We have *revolving machines* that dots each margin of the paper, or book, and produces the proper distance to rule from in an instant; as well as paper and books of all sizes; which may be had of the booksellers for those who do not choose to take the trouble of ruling for themselves.

Attention to the instruction above, is all-sufficient for the means of forming the lines. The *proficient*, however, will discard the use of the intermediate lines altogether.

though formed by the same single *speck*, or *dot*; but we now come to the enlargement of the establishment, by giving *to each a field, or space, peculiar to itself*, and into which no *first* consonant can wander without entering into a complete copartnership.

The *field* or *space* between the *top* double line, and the *first* intermediate line, including that line itself, is to be considered as *a's field*, 399; the *field*, or *space*, between the *two intermediate lines*, is the *e's* place—the *second line only*, is the *i's* place: the space *between* the second line and the bottom double line, is the *o's* place, 393; and the *bottom double line*, is the *u's* place, 394.

The great value of *these determined spaces*, are advantageously exemplified in plate vi, 395 to 398, wherein will be found a selection of words of the most *common recurrence*, without one or more of which there are not, on a fair average, *six words written or expressed in any language*; and which is thus denoted by the most simple of all possible exertions of mind, or action, that of *dropping*, from the *pen*, the least of all possible marks that can be conceived; and with no other tax on the memory than that of merely touching *one of four* situations in the small compass of *one-tenth part of an inch*.

There are *four situations* in the field of
a, 395, to which we have affixed the words
that—at—and—and *a*;
Three situations in the field of
e, 396, for *ever*, *every*, or *every thing—the*, or *he*, and *in*;
One situation for the line
i, 292, for *I*, *eye*, *high*, *is*, *his*, and *it*;
Three situations for the field,
o, 397, for *not*- -*to*, *too*, or *two*—and *out*, or *out of*;
And two situations on the double line,
u, 398, for *you*, *ewe*, *hew*, *hue*—and, *upon*.

It is to be understood, then, that a dot dropped upon any one of these situations, fully, clearly, and positively, expresses that word as there laid down. These *thirteen positions* must be indellibly imprinted on the memory. The task is extremely

simple; because by omitting the self-evident article *a*, in whose field the rest are placed, there are only three words to get off, within that space; in the same manner omitting the pronoun *he*, (which, by the unaspirated *h* becomes *e*), in whose field the rest are, there are only *two words* to recollect, as the *three first* are all *deflections of the same word*; by discarding the self-evident pronoun *I*, and the two following words, which are equally as evident there are only three words to recollect in the *i* line; three in the *o's* field, and two on the *u's* line. The vowels place itself, carries a definite direction, as we cannot drop a word whose incipient vowel is *o* in the *a's* field, or *a* in the *u's* place, &c.

PART III.

On the Application of the Consonant Characters to the Ruled Lines.

Having gained so much by the ruled lines with the dotting system, as appertaining to the vowels, and the above list of useful words, expressed by that brief mode of application, we now proceed to give to our consonant characters all the advantages and expansion of power that can be derived from them also.

In the *first place*, they give us *three distinct situations* in the *a e* and *o's* fields, and *two* in the *i* and *u* lines, for an increase of power to the consonants; as thus:—By placing the *top* of the character at the *top* of the space or field of *a*, *e*, or *o*, we gain the addition of that vowel, when preceding it; as, by just touching the top line of *a* with the character for *d*, we obtain *ad, add*; if we place it in the midway, touching neither the top nor bottom line, we gain that following vowel, as *da, day*; by placing it to rest on the bottom line, we gain some other consonant (generally a liquid), placed between the *first* consonant and the *vowel* in whose field it is placed, as *dra, dray*, 400; *v* in the *e's* field, *ev, eve*; *fe, fee*; *fle, flee*, 401; *p* in the *o's* field *op, hope*; *po, Po*; *plo, plough*, 406, &c. On the *i* and *u's* lines or fields we have but *two situations*, taking the benefit of the pre-

ceding and following vowels only; and that by placing the foot of the *character* only, just through the line, or take the preceding vowel; as *f* in the *i's* line, 409, *if, if;* and all but through for the following vowel, as *fi, fye*, 409; *r* in the *u's* field, as *ur, your*, 410; *ru, rue*, 411 &c. &c.

399—ab, ba, bla	403—ak, ka, kra
400—ad, da, dra	406—op, po, plo
401—ef, fe, fle	407—as, sa, sla
402—ag, ga, gra	408—at, ta, twa

In the next place, this *three-fold* position gives us, to the double-consonant characters, a *three-fold* modulation of the vowel, *preceding, between,* and *following* them, as *fr* in *a; afr, affair; far, far,* or *fair; fra, fray*, 413; *prs* in *o*, as, *oprs, oppress; pors, pores; prose*, 424, &c. &c.

411—abl, bal, bla	419—rrpr, rapr, rpre
413—afr, far, fra	420—estra, ster, stre
414—egl, gel, gle	421—atr, tar, tra
416—empr, mper, mpre	423—extr, exter, extre
417—contr, antr, ntra	424—oprs, pors, pros
418—apr, par, pra	

And in the *third place*, we gain prepositions, or *prefixes*, to our double and single consonant characters, which, in the process of the work, when we come to the termination department, will display an astonishing (yet clearly defined) power of abbreviation. By this mode we gain an amazing degree of facility, and clearness of expression, giving an advantage over every other system, as by conveying the *incipient vowel*, either *preceding* or *following* the *first* consonant of a word, we obtain *almost all* that is wanted of the whole of any word. The few examples above (and they are not *one hundredth part* of what our language can produce), made by *one simple inflexion* of the pen, most clearly proves that they express as much in sound (and that is all that any system of stenography can require), as if they were written down in *Roman characters.* Agreeably with this rule, a list is here given, as applicable to all the characters in the whole of their *seven-fold modifications*.

wherein are set down nearly *one* thousand common-recurring words and sentences, most of them *self-evident* and *fully expressive* of their import, with here and there a few interspersed to fill up a vacancy, or to introduce what is useful, of frequent recurrence, or peculiarly circumstanced; as for example, there being no monosyllable expressed by *ab*; but, being at the top of the space *a*, *above*, is naturally expressed by the *b* being placed in the *first position*, 399; there being no word expressed by *ebl*; and our language having but one word, (*ebullition*), 551, with that beginning, we give that character for that word in full; and in many cases we have introduced words often wanted, which, from the peculiar advantages of our double lines, are easily and readily recollected.

A vocubulary of words denoted by simple original-sized characters, placed in their incipient vowel's situation, viz. :—

395 that
at
and, hand
a, hay, ah! ha
399 above
bay, obey—ed
branch
462 before, begin—ing
be, better, best
breath—e, besides
463 by, betwixt, between
behind, beyond
464 observe, object
both
brought
465 but
beauti—full
400 add, aid
day
draw—ing
had
466 heed, head
deed, dead, death
dream
467 hide, I'd
did, die, dye
468 odd, owed
do—es—ing, doubt
drown—ed
469 dew, due, duty
396 every—thing
the, thee, he
in
470 affable
faith—ful
flame—s
471 home, half
afterwards
472 eve—n—ing
fee
flee, feel
409 if
find, fye
473 of, off, often
foe
flow, down
474 few, full
future—ity
402 again—st
gay, gave
gray, grave—ity
475 egg, great
get
grieve, grief
476 ignorant
give
477 god, govern
go, ago
grow, ground
478 good, grudge
479 hallow—ed
habit—ation
480 hence
health

481 hypocrite—cricy
hinder—ance
482 how—much—soever
hold—s—ing
483 human—ity
humble—ility
392 I, high, eye, it, is
484 age
january, jaundice
485 jehovah
jesus, general—ly
jilt
join
486 judge—s, ment
just—ise, jew
403 accord—ing—ly
came
acknowledge—ment
corn
488 because, echo
key, keep, kept
credulous—ity
489 king, kind
kill
490 occupy—cation
could
crown
491 come
curious—osity
492 always, also
lay, already
language
last—ing—ly
493 hell, ell, eel, he'll
less, let
while—st
494 lie, lye
live, life
495 whole, hole
lord, love
low, lo! along
496 luck
luxury
497 among—st
many, make
may
498 them, emblem
me, means
method
499 my, him, I'm
500 whom, omnipotent
most, almost
501 monarch, modest
must, mutual

502 an, ann, any
nay, name
answer
503 even, e'en, indeed
need, necessity
next, annexed
504 nigh, instead
on, one, own, only
505 no, know
now
506 knew, new
under—stood
397 not, note
to, two, too, oh! how
out, of
507 happy, happen
pay
play
508 heap
pea, peculiar
plea—sure
piety, pity
509 hope, opinion
oppose, po
plough
510 up, upon
put, punish
511 quality
quantity
512 equal, equity
queen, question
513 quick
quit, quite
514 quote
quorum
515 air, hair, heir
ray, rather
argument
516 therefore—of, from
religion—ous
remembers
ire, hire, higher
517 or, our, hour
roman—ance
your
rue, ruin
518 as, has, ass
say, saviour
shall
519 ease, these
see, sea
certain—ly
520 this
those, whose
so

some—thing
use, thus
sue, sew
522 hate, ate
take
twang
523 eat, heat, et, cetera
tea, tempt
twelve
tie, time, height
524 ought, to
toward, two
tumult
398 you, yew
upon
525 awe—ful
way, away, was
what, was
526 where
when—ce
wise—dom
527 why, whilst
528 worship, worth
woe, word
would
529 worse
wonder
530 acts, axe
example, examine
exclaim, exchange
except, expect
exceed, excel
excess
532 excite, exit
exist, exhibit
533 exonerate
expose
excuse, execute
534 yard
yawn
535 yea, ye, yes
year, yet
yesterday
536 yield
yoke
537 yonder
young
youth
538 change
chapter
chaste—ity
539 each
cheap
chief, check
540 which
child, chide
541 choice, chose, choo
much
such
542 ask, shame
shallow
shatter
553 shield
she
sheep—beard
534 shy, ship
show, shoe
545 shoulder
shew
546 hath, athletic
than, thank
they
547 then—ce, heather
theology
thy, thick, think
548 oath
though, although
thou—sand
549 thunder

Words denoted by single *half-sized* Characters.

550 able—y—ity
ball, bail, bale.
blame—able.
551 ebulition, beheld.
bell, believe.
bless—ing.
552 bill bile, bliss.
oblige—ing—gation.
belong, behold.
blow, below.
553 blew.
adds, aids.
disadvantage, days.
554 disease.
disbelieve, distress.
deceive.
dessign, desire.
555 disobedient.
disorder.
disappoint.

disunite.
556 afar, affair, aver.
far, fair, fare, vary.
fray, affraid.
fraternity.
557 ever—lasting.
fear, very.
free, friend—ship.
fire, fry, first.
558 over, offer.
for, form.
from.
furnish.
559 gall, gale.
glad.
560 eagle.
glee—m—n.
guile, guild, guilt.
561 ogle.
goal, gold.
glow, glory.
glue, ugly.
562 hard.
harmony.
563 her, hear, here.
hereditary.
hierarchy.
564 horrid—ible.
hurry.
hurt—ful.
565 ajar.
jar—gon.
jeer—ing.
jirk—ing.
566 jingle.
journal, journey.
juror.
jury.
567 compare—ison.
compress.
comprise.
compromise.
568 allay, ally.
wall.
allude—usion.
all, always.
well.
illegible.
569 will, little.
wholly.
lobe.
illumine.
illustrious.
570 hamper.
impair.
impart.
571 emperor.
imperial.
impress.
572 empire.
anterior.
nature—al.
unnatural.
574 enter.
neater.
entreat.
575 nitre, entire—est.
notorious—ety.
introduce, untrue.
576 appear.
par, pare, pair.
pray. prayer.
perhaps.
peer, pier.
pretend.
pry, pride.
577 opportune—ity.
pore, poor, power.
proper—iety.
pure—ity—ify.
578 quarrel.
quarantine.
equery.
queer, query.
quire, choir.
quorum.
579 harper.
repair.
repremand.
represent.
reprisal, reprint.
repent, reprove.
reperuse.
580 austere, Austria.
star, stare.
stray, strange.
420 Easter, Hester.
steer.
stretch, strength.
581 stir, history.
oyster.
store.
astronomy.
struck—ture.
421 attire.
tar, tare,
tray.
582 eternal—y—ity.
tear.
tree, tremble.

tire, try, trinity.
otter, hotter,
tore—ment, tour.
trouble.
true, truth.
583 withal.
withdrawn.
withstand.
584 with even—every.
with ease.
withheld.
with—in.
585 withhold.
without.
with the whole.
without understanding.
586 exicrate—able.
external—minate.
extravagant—ct.
587 experience—ment—al.
exert, &c.
extreme—ity.
exist, exercise.
588 exhort.
extraordinary.
executor.
executrix.
S89 appears—ance.
pairs, pares—imony.
prays, praise, practice.
590 person, persuade
peers.
precede—ence.
price, prize, prys.
591 oppress, &c.
pores, pours, powers.
prose—per—pect.
592 charity, &c.
chair—man, charm.
cheer—ish.
cherub—ims.
593 children.
church.
594 share, &c.
shierif.
sherry.
595 shire.
short.
sure.
596 author—ize.
there, their.
thraldom.
597 either, ether.
theatre.
three, threat —en.
598 hither—to.
other—wise
through—out.
threw.

Words denoted by single *thickened original* characters, conveying the addition of *author, there, theirs either, theory, other, or through.*

599 that either, &c.
at their, &c.
and through, &c.
author—ize—ity.
600 above their.
balther.
be either.
601 by their.
add their.
had either, &c.
602 did threw, &c.
do their.
due to their.
603 father.
have their, &c.
after their.
604 against, their, &c.
gather.
give their.
605 hither—to—ward.
everything there. either.
the other.
in either—there.
is there.
606 age of the author.
generally there.
join in their.
in justice to their.
607 according to their.
can there.
because their.
could there.
608 always there.
lay there, lather.
last there.
let there, leather.
lie there.
live there.

love their.
along there.
609 among their.
many there.
may their,
610 them there.
me there.
611 my other, him there.
mother.
612 another, any other.
answer their.
613 neither.
nigh their, &c.
614 on their.
no other, know their.
615 not there.
to their, th'other.
out of their, &c.
616 pay their.
peculiar to their.
pity their.
upon their, &c.
put there, &c.
617 quality there.
quantity there.
equal their.
question their.
quit their.
quote their.
618 as there.
shall there.
ease their.
619 hate their.
tether.
tye their.
ought to be there.
together.
620 was there.
were there.
when there, weather.
621 whither.
who are there.
you there.
622 examine their.
expect their.
exist there.
expose their.
excuse their.
623 each other.
much there.
625 thank their.
than either.
then there.
626 thither.
although there.
627 blame their.
beheld their.
believe their.
belong to there.
628 disadvantage to
disbelieve their.their.
disobedient to their.
disappoint their.
629 farther.
fear their
for their
further.
630 allay their.
all or always there.
well there or through.
will their.
wholly there.
631 impair their.
impress their.
implore their.
632 natural to their.
enter there.
interest there.
633 appear there.
perhaps there.
power there.
property there.
634 eternally there.
try their.
trouble their.
true to their.
635 with all their.
with every thing there.
with held their.
with their.
636 withhold their.
without their.
without understanding their
637 extravagance there.
experience their.
exercise their.
extraordinary there.
executor there.
638 authorize their.
there, their.
either there.
other there.
through their.

Words denoted by single *double sized* characters, taking the addition of *rns.*

639 barrenness.
bitterness.
640 abhorrence.
burns.
540 adherence.
darns.

adorns,
durance.
642 variance.
643 gardens.
grains.
644 eagerness.
ignorance.
645 grounds, groans.
grunts.
hardiness.
heroines.
647 histories.
horns.
hurricanes.
648 abjurance.
jurisprudence.
649 caverns.
occurrence.
650 crowns.
currency.
651 largeness.
learns.
642 marines.
643 mourns.
654 narrowness.
655 nearness.
656 appearance.
parents.
prance.
657 prince.
poorness.
pureness.
668 quarrelsomeness.
queerness.
659 arraigns.
reigns, rains.
irons.
erroneous.
ruins.
661 assertions.
seriousness.
660 sovereigns.
assurance.
662 trance.
eternize.
attornies.
turns.
663 warns.
wherein is.
664 extravagance.
experience.
exhorbitance.
exuberance.
665 charitableness.
664 cheerfulness
667 churns.
668 sharpness.
shrines.
666 shrewdness.
679 they are on his.
thorns.
thrones.

Words denoted by *thickening the beginning* of single characters, conveying the precedency of *spr* to them, as—

671 aspired.
he spread.
spread.
spared.
spurred.
672 as a proof.
some proof.
673 sprigg.
some progg.
a sparks
674 spark.
sprawl.
his peril.
whose peril.
675 supreme.
sprain.
676 sprained.
shares.
677 spires.
who spares.
678 some pears.
superiors.
679 as a part, asperity.
sprat.
separate.
spirit, spright.
sport.
superiority, support.

Words denoted by *thickening the end* of single characters conveying *trs* as ending them.

680 batters.
betters.
bitters.
681 both theirs.
auditors.
daughters.

debtors.
682 doaters.
due to theirs.
683 disasters.
distress.
d stroyers.
684 afterwards.
fetters, features.
fighters.
685 voters.
vultures,
686 ferreters.
fire eaters.
fortress.
gaiters.
687 guitars.
gutters.
688 heaters.
689 actors, actress.
caters.
keep to theirs.
coteries.
690 alters, altars.
letters.
litters.
loiters, lotteries.
691 amateurs.
matters.
692 meteors.
ministers.
693 monsters.
mutters.
694 importers.
quoters.
695 tatters.
tetters.
titters.
tutors.
696 tartars.
treaters.
tortures.
697 waters, waiters.
chatters.
698 cheaters.
shatters.

These vocabularies, however, are not given as absolutely necessary tasks for the learner to impress upon his memory; but as references to which he may have a frequent and profitable recourse, and of which he will gladly avail himself as he proceeds in the road to perfection.

Here is already sufficient to convince the student of the powers of this astonishing art, where, with the advantages of *only twenty simple characters*, and *four ruled lines*, we have the means of committing to paper, with the quickness of lightning, *upwards of two thousand words*, without some one of which not a sentence can be written or uttered. It is not yet, however, necessary to eommit any of these to memory, as a thorough knowledge of the *seven alphabets*, (which are, in fact, but *one* with its *different modifications*); the *thirteen words* expressed by *dots* 395 to 398; and the full import of the *ruled lines*, is all-sufficient, until we come to an examination of the means of joining the characters.

SECTION IV.

On the Alphabet in general.

PART I.

Preliminary Observations on the discarding of Vowels.

All the best systems of short-hand have adopted the plan of discarding all the *vowels*, or writing with *consonants only*. Although this was a great step gained in the earlier periods of the science, yet it was attended with many and great inconveniences, as it left too great a deficiency in decyphering, depending too much on *connexion*, or the *sense* of what had previously been written, or was to follow, to be made out by the reader, or transferer. The want of perspicuity in those systems, where no vowels are used, cannot be better exemplified than by writing the words, *amen*, *man*, *many*; *men*, *mean*, *mine*; *omen*, *moan*, *moon*, and *human*, 428; all of which words are expressed by the *giving* of the two consonant characters, *m* and *n* together, as 62, the identification of which of these words is required, depending wholly on the subject-matter of what is written. But in this system, it is evidently clear that this difficulty is completely overcome, as the voweletical situation of the two joined consonants; as 425 to 428 instantly and incontestably points out of the *precise word wanted.* The *discarding of the vowels*, is, therefore, in this system adopted, not so much as a point gained for *brevity's sake*, but that of there being *altogether useless.*

PART II

On the discarding of unsounded consonants.

No important alteration, or improvement, we apprehend, can be made on the long established *stenographic custom of discarding all unsounded consonant characters*, or writing sounds, as we speak, and not as we write; and occasionally *substituting one character for another*, as, in the word *laugh*, we should write *laf*, 436; *bought*, *bot* 699; *solemn*, *solm* 700; *character*, *karakter*

701, &c. Nothing further need be said on this head to enforce the self-evident advantages and utility of this common practice.

PART III.

On affinities in the sounds of letters.

There are *certain affinities in sound*, which some of the consonants bear to each other, that have opened a field for the curtailing of the number of consonant characters in the Stenographic Alphabets of most of the approved systems, such as the *f* and *v*, which are both represented by *one character*; and the *c* soft, *s* and *z*, by another *single* character. We, too, have taken this liberty (although not for want of *simple signs to give one to each*), as in no way interfering with *perspicuity*, because of the aid afforded by our ruled lines giving the incipient vowel. Mr. Gurney appears not to have noticed this *affinity*, as he has given each a distinct *compound* character to his *f* and *v*. A very little practice will make it familiar to the student to use one character indiscriminately for both or either. It is remarkable, too, that, although the affinity of sound is still more immediate between *c* soft, *s* and *z*, Mr. Gurney has given the same character for his *c* as to his *k*, *two letters as directly opposite in sound as any in the alpahabet*, and which he could never intend to join to his *h*, to form the sound *ch*, as he has given a distinct compound sign for these two letters. There can be no difficulty whatever, with the least practice, in discriminating the proper articulation in the words, cinnamon, sense, zion, &c., &c, although each is begun with the same sign. Some, very improperly, have carried the affinity of sound too far in the adaptation of their consonant characters, by making one character for *b* and *p*, *d* and *t*, *q* and *k*, and *g* and *j*, either of which can never be indiscriminately used without great confusion. Mavor, Palmer, Ewington, Gurney, Nicholson, Taylor, Rees, Hodgson, and Richardson, nine out of twelve, have al- the same character for their *g* and *j*.

PART IV.

On the characteristic Form, Position, Affinities, and Opposites of each Alphabetical Sign.

A.

A, is a simple *dot* (as all the vowels are), and known from the rest, when that article is to be expressed, by being placed on the first intermediate line between the double lines. When it is made larger, it takes the addition of *thr*, and becomes *athr*. A simple dot is made with as slight a touch as can be dropped from the pen, so as to be distinctly seen; and the double dot, by a heavier pressure, or sudden twirl of the pen. In words ending in *a*, as Anna, senna, &c., and necessary to be expressed, its place is the *first position to the right*, as 429. A, at the beginning of words, is never written, as the *first consonant*, being placed in the *first position in the field of A*, takes that vowel for its leader, and are both expressed by that *simple character*, as is the case with all the vowels, distinguished by their position among the ruled lines.

B.

B is the *upper half of the circle*, divided *horizontally*, beginning at the left limb, and carrying it round with an unvaried pressure), as all simple characters must be), to the complete semi-circle, and ending the right limb on a horizontal line with the first, as 4. The size of the *b*, as well as the rest of the characters, must be *two thirds of the depth of the space between the lines*. *B* is discarded in *limb*, *lim*; *plumb*, *plum*, &c. The nearest *affinity* to *b*, in *form* is *m* 63: its *direct opposite* is *w* 64.

C.

C is a horizontal *straight line*, when sounded soft only, as in *cellar*, *citron*, &c., and is the same character in common with *s* and *z*, 22. When sounded *hard*, as in *could*, *come*, *character*, &c., the character for *k* is invariably used in its stead. When preceding *h* it is wholly lost in the character for *ch* 29.

D.

D is *the right side perpendicular segment of a circle* 15, from top to bottom. Its *affinities* are *g* and *h* 65, 66; and its direct *opposite* is *p* 67. *D* is not repeated when followed by another consonant, as *addle, adl*; *fiddle, fidl*, &c. 430:; *d'* is dropped before *g* in words like *ridge, badge*, &c.

E.

E is a *dot*, possessing the second *field* among the lines; but, expressing no word of itself, takes the privilege of disposessing the *pronoun he* of its scarcely asperated *h*, and assumes that name in the second position in its field, together with the article *the*, and the natural transition *thee*. The final dot *e* is never placed but in words ending with its *full expression*, as in *settee*, 431; *refugee*, 432, &c.

F.

F is a *straight line*, of an inclination of *forty-five degrees, from left to right from the top*: 24. From the *affinity of sound between f v* and *ph*, the same character is respectively used for either, as in *fervor*, 433; *visit*; 434; *philosopher*, 435. The nearest affinity to this character *in form* are *j* and *t* as *j f t*, 68 In words where the *gh* are sounded as *f*, as in *tough, laugh* 436, this character is always given.

G.

G is *the right half, or semi-circle*, of the circle *divided* by a *perpendicular line*, beginning at the top, 9. This character is only used where the *g* is sounded *hard*, as in *gold, give, get*, 437, &c.: but in words, is sounded *soft*, as in *gentle*, 438; *general*, 439; *refuge*, 448, the *character for j* is always to be used. In all words where the *g* is not sounded, that character is dropped or discarded. The only *affinity* to *g* is *d*, 65; its opposite is *k*, 69.

H.

H is an *inclined segment of the circle of forty-five degrees, from left to right, being the right limb, or right half of the character for b*, 19. Its only *affinity* is *d*, 66; its *opposite, th*, 70. *H*, being seldom *aspirated*, is used but sparingly, except in the beginning of some words, and even then may generally be

omitted, and the next *consonant carried* to the *incipient vowels' place*, as *habit, heaven, hope*, 441, &c. In many monosyllables it is entirely dropped, and represented by the vowel dot only, as *hay, he, high, oh! hue, hew*, &c., 442. When *h is preceded by t*, and the sound *th* is produced, then the character for *h* is lost, and its opposite, *th, substituted.* When preceded by *g*, in the middle of words, they are both lost, as in *might, sought*, &c.. 443.

I.

I is a *dot*, possessing the *second intermediate line*, among the *ruled lines*, and expresses many useful words, as in 3d Section, 2d Part. This dot is the *centre point of division for the five vowels' places* attached to *all the consonants*, and assumes a striking feature in being the main *pivot of the revolving pronoun system*, as will be explained in plate XIV.

J.

J is a *straight line inclined twenty-two and a half degrees from left to right*, as 23, and is to be always used in the *place of g soft*, as *indulge*, 444, *refugee*, 440, &c. Its *affinities* are *s* and *f*, 71 and 72. It has no *direct opposite*, the *y* being an *upstroke*, 73.

K.

K is the *opposite half of the perpendicularly inclined circle to c*, commencing at the *top*. It assumes the representation of the *hard* c and *ch*, and entirely discards the c, when preceding it in the middle, or end of words, as *thickened*, 445, *black*, 446, &c. The nearest affinity to *k*, is *p*, 74; and its *opposite* is *g*, 69. In all words beginning with *k*, and followed by *n*, the *k* is omitted, as *knight, knowledge*, 447, &c. When followed by *s*, or preceded by *c*, and followed by *s*, the character for *x* is placed in their stead, as *sticks, heretics*, 448, &c.

L.

L is a straight line of forty-five degrees, beginning at the top, 26. Its nearest *affinity* is *r*, 75, as being of the same declination, and are only (although fully and perfectly) *distinguishable from each other*, by the *l being a down stroke, from right to left*, and the *r an upstroke, from left to right*. In their junction they are

as *distinct as any other two characters*, as *lr*, 76, *rl*, 77: and its next *affinity* is *t*, 78. Its *opposite* is *f*, 79. The character for *l* is discarded when followed by *k*, and not sounded, as *talk*, *walk*, 449, &c.

M.

M is the *top horizontal segment of the circle* 12. Its nearest affinities (if any affinity can be found in *curves horizontally and slopingly directed, or between a horizontal straight line and a curve)*, are *m* and *h*, 80, *m* and *x*, 81, and *m* and *s*, 82. Its *opposite* is *n*, 83*. M only is written in words where it is followed by *n* and *b*, and are not sounded, as in *limb*, *condemn* 450, &c.

N.

N is *the bottom horizontal segment of the circle* 13, and is the *opposite* to *m*,. Its *affinities* are *th*, 84, *s*, 85, and *qu*, 86.

O.

O is a dot *possessing the whole of the lowest field among the ruled lines*, and expresses many useful words appertaining to that vowel. It is seldom put to the end of words, excepting the *proper names of men*, as *Plato*, *Strabo*, 651, &c.

P.

P is the left perpendicular segment of the circle, beginning at the top, 14. Its *affinities are th*, 87, and *t*, 88. Its opposite is *d*, 89. Before *t*, the *p* is lost, as *contempt*, *exempt*, 852, &c.

Qu.

Q is an *inclined segment of the circle, of forty-five degrees, forming the lower half of the character for g, thrown upward from left to right*, 21. As the vowel *u* always follows *q*, it is to considered as expressed with the character. When sounded as *k*, it is to be written as such. Its *affinities* are *r*, 90, and *y*, 91, &c.; and its *opposite* *x*, 92.

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* It is very remarkable that but a small proportion of the Systems have employed the inclined segments in their Alphabets, and that not *one has introduced the four valuable horizontal and perpendicular segments. thereby losing eight simple signs.*

R.

R is *an upstroke straight line of forty-five degrees, from left to right*, 27, and distinguished from *l*, which is a *down-stroke in the same elevation and direction*, as is seen by joining both with any other character, as *rs*, *ls*, 93, *rb*, *lb*, 94, &c. The affinity to *r*, is *y*, 95, and has no opposite.

S c and z.

S is a horizontal straight line, 22, and is the same as the soft *c* an *z*. Its only real *affinity* is *j*, 71, and its opposite *t*, 96. The *plural s*, need be seldom written, as the *antecedent quantity always implies it*, as *a horse*, 453, *two horses*, 454, &c.

T.

T is *a perpendicular straight line*, 25: Its *affinities* are *f* and *l*, 97, and its *opposite*, *s*. T is lost between *p* and *s*, as *attempts*, 455, *accepts*, 456, &c.

U.

U is a dot, possessing the two bottom double lines, and the space between them, giving its initiatary lead to whatever consonant is placed there. As a dot, it expresses the *pronoun you*, and many other words of the same sound, as *ewe*, *hugh*, *yew*, &c.

V.

V is the same as F.

W.

W is the under half of the circle, divided by a horizontal line, beginning at the top of the left limb, 5. Its nearest *affinity* is *n*, 91; and its *opposite*, *b*, 64. When followed by *h*, the latter is dropped, as *whip*, *when*. 457, &c. In words ending with *ew*, they are lost, and fall in to *n*, as *knew*, *flew*, 458, &c.

X.

X is an inclined segment of a circle, of forty-five degrees, from right to left, beginning at the top, and is the first half of the character for k, 18. Its only *affinity* is *l*, 99, and its *opposite qu*, 92. *x* takes the place of *cts*, in all words so ending, as *acts*, *enacts*, 459, &c.

Y.

Y is an upstroke straight line, of twenty-two and a half degrees, from left to right, 28. Its affinity is *r*, 94, and has no opposite, except the *down-stroke j*. In monosyllables *ending with ay*, they

are both dropped, and expressed by the consonant only, as *bay, day, lay*, 460, &c. Words ending in *oy*, should generally have the *y* joined to the last consonant, as *decoy, boy*, 461, &c. In general, this letter is written only at the beginning of words; never in the middle; and but seldom at the end.

Ch.

As we have no character for *c*, it was necessary to have one for the sound *ch*, to distinguish it from the sound *sh*, and that again the propriety of forming two corresponding, yet distinct, marks, for them, we have appropriated *two hooked horizontal semi-compounds for them, ch*, with the *hook upwards* to the left, 29, and *sh*, with the *hook downwards*, also to the left, 30.

Sh.

See above.

Th.

Th is the simple segment of a circle, formed by the lower half of the semi-circle g, 20. Its *affinity* is *f*, 100, and its *opposite* is *x*, 101.

St.

St is the all complete circle, and has neither *affinity* nor *opposite*. From this character many useful symbols are formed as Plate XII.

PART V.

On the elementary properties of the half-sized, or double consonant characters.

Having gone regularly through the whole of our *original Alphabetical characters*, and laid down such rules for their formation, and *mathematical proportions*, as no one can pay due attention to, and be incorrect in comprehending, we will now proceed to enter into an examination of *the double consonant characters*, produced by *the simple process of reducing the size of the originals*. By this *new principle* we reduce our stenographic labours *to at least one half*, by means of *prefixes, prepositions*, and terminations, as well as *middles of words*, and even *whole words themselves*. As the vowel dots cannot be reduced in size, we must necessarily begin with

bl.

Bl, is a contraction of the character *b* to half its size, or as *small as can be made distinct*, agreeably to the proportions in col 1 and 2 in plate IV.

Bl (as well as *all the half-sized characters)*, has a *six-fold signification, or value:* I. as fully expressing *whole words;* II. as a *prefixed preposition,* or representation of *the first syllable* of a word; III. as a *prefixed part of the first syllable,* or the *first,* and part of the second syllable of a word; IV. as a *termination;* and V. as the *first half* of a compound termination. The *first division stands alone,* and is, in itself, the word complete: the four last are in a *joined* state, or commixture with each other, or with the original sized characters, ar any of the other modifications of the Alphabet. The *half sized signs have a further value,* as VI. a *disjoined* termination. Besides all these different powers in their *simple form,* as expressing consonants only, they acquire, at least, *an additional ten-fold increase of value by the power of the ruled lines giving to each character at least two situations to each of the five vowels.* Although the plates VI. and VII., give a full display of all these powers, it may be necessary, in this place, to make an abstract of each contracted character, as follows, viz.:—

I

As a whole word, *bl* expresses fully the words as laid down.

II.

As a prefixed preposition, or first syllable, in

a. 702.	*e.* 703.	*i.* 703.	*o.* 704.	*u.* 705.
ability. balance.	bellwire.	billing.	hobbling. bowled. blowing.	bullrush.

III.

As a prefixed part of the first syllable, or the first, and part of the second, in

a.	*e.*	*i.*	*o.*	*u.*
bald . . 706 blab.	believe . 707 blessing.	build . 708	oblige . 708 bolt . 709 blood	bullet . 709

IV.

As a termination, *able*, *liable*, 710; *ble*, *trouble*, 710.

V.

As the first half of a compound termination; as *ble-ed*, hum-*bled*, 711; *bling*, tre-*bling*, 711, &c.

VI.

As a disjoined Termination, as ablshn, the abolition, 712.

The three first of these powers, are *self-evident deductions, arising from the fundamental principles of this System*, and speak as plainly (the previous rules being understood), as if written in *common letters*. The *three last positions, as terminations*, are more arbitrary, and, consequently, require more study, when we come to that department, but which are there determined on *elementary foundations*, and readily fixed on the memory. Having introduced *the terminative powers*, as applicable to the first double consonant (*bl*), merely to shew *the principle on which they act, as valuable abbreviations*, and as the first (or whole words) is fully displayed in plates VI. and VII., and page , it will not be necessary to continue them with the rest, and shall therefore only give the *second and third positions* to them, in this Section.

ds.

The letter *d*, admitting of no other consonant immediately to follow it, we have adopted the *s*, taking the *intermediate vowel* in whose field the contracted *d* is placed, as,

a.	*e.*	*i.*	*o.*	*u.*
		II.		
dastardy, disappeared . 712	dese.., desperate . 713	distinguish 714	dispose . 714	dispute 714
		III.		
dissipate . 715	dissent . 715	dissimilar . 716	disobliging 717	disunite . 718
		II.		
average . 719 variance.	ferment 720 frequent.	firmament 721	overlaid . 722 former, froward . 723 force . 723	furlong . 723 fruit . 723

a.	*e.*	*i.*	*o.*	*u.*
gl.		II.		
gallant . 724	guelderland 724	gilbert . 725	golden . 726 glowing	gulled glued 726
		III.		
glad . 727	glebe . 727	gild glide 727	gold . 728 glows.	glues . 729
hr		II.		
harbour . 729	hermit 730	hireling . 731	horrid . 732	hurried 733
		III.		
hart.	heard . 730	hired , 731	horse . 732	hurt . 733
jr.				
jargon . 734	jerusalem 734		jordan . 735	juryman 736
		III.		
	jerkin . 737	jirk . 738		
compr.		II.		
comparison 739	comprehend 740	comprising 741		
		III.		
compartment 742	compress 743	comprise 744	compromise 745	
		II.		
allude . 746 wallet . 746	ell wide . 746 well come 747	illtaught 748 willing . 748	wholesome 749	lulling . 749
		III.		
waltz . 750	welts 750	wills . 751	woollen . 751	illumine 752
mpr.		II.		
hampering 752 impaired . 752	emperor 753 impertinent 753 imprecate 323	imprimis 754	inopertune 754 importunate 755	impudent 756
		III.		
hampers . 760 impart . 761	empress . 761 imperial . 762 impress . 763	imprint . 764	import . 764 improve . 765	
ntr.		II.		
anterior . 766 natural . 767	entertain 767 intermediate 768	intirely . 769	introduce 769	unutterable 769
		III.		
natures . 770 entrance . 771	eaters . 772 intreat . 772	intrepid . 773		intrude . 773
		II.		
appertain 774 particularly 774	perdition 775 prevent . 775	private . 776	opportunity 776 portable . 777 propriety 777	prudent . 777
		III.		
apart 778 part . 778 prate 778	pert . 778	prime . 779	port . 779 prove . 780	prude . 780
qur		II.		
quarrel 781	querulous 781			

a.	e.	i.	o.	u.
qur.				
quart 782		quirk . 782		
rpr.		**II.**		
repartee . 783	repertory 783 represent 784	reprisal . 785	reprobate 785	reproduce 786
		III.		
areapart 787	her part . 787 reapers . 788 repress . 789		our part . 790 report . 790 reprove . 791	re-peruse 791
str.		**II.**		
austerity . 792	easter monday 794			
sturling 792 stratagem 793 austrians . 796	steering . 795	stiring . 795	storing . 795	strewing 796
starving . 797 strap . 797	stern . 798 street . 798	strive . 799	storm . 799 strove . 800	street . 800
tr.		**II.**		
attiring . 801 tarif . 801 travel . 801	eternal . 802 tergid . 803 tremur . 804	trident . 805	torpid . 805 tropical . 805	turpentine 806 truly . 806
		III.		
attract . 807 tars . . 807 trample . 808	heaters . 808 terms . 809 trespass . 810	trip . 811	otters . 811 torn 812, 409 trough 813	trudge 813
xtr.		**II.**		
extravagant 814	exterminate 815	extirpate 816		executrix . 816
		III.		
extract . 817	extreme . 818		extort . 817	executors 818
prs. for y.				
parsonage 919 praiseworthy 820	personate 821 pressing . 822	prize . 822	oppressing 823 prosperity 823	perusing . 824 pursuing. pursuit . 824
chr.		**II.**		
charming . 825	cheerful . 826			
		III.		
		chirp . 827		churl : 827
shr.		**II.**		
	shierif . 829			
		III.		
sharp . 828	shearing . 829	shirt . 830	short . 830	
thr.		**II.**		
authority . 831 thraldom . 831	etherial . 832 theoretical 832 threefold 833		otherwise 833 thoroughly 834 throughout 834	threw out 835
		III.		
thrash . 835	threat . 836		three . 836	

Thus we have the plain matter of fact before us, and to a *demonstration that cannot be doubted*, that, by means of these *simple half-sized characters*, we can express *nearly two hundred words by one inflexion of the pen only*, and thus more fully and perspicuously written, *than with all the common sized characters*: for it must be evident that if we take the word *free*, we *instantly ensure* the situation of the vowel, by placing the double consonant character in the third position of *e*, 557; but, if we use the original *f* and *r*, and when joined (as 837), and placed in *e*, we are not so immediately informed of the real situation of the vowel, as whether *fer* or *fre* is written. By the use of this one character only *(fr)* we find (556 to 558) not less than *twenty words, plainly, separately, and positively expressed*, whereas, by every other System hitherto published, we have no means of knowing which of those words is meant, by their two conjoined characters *f* and *r*, without they make *another inflection of the pen, by dotting the vowel, or joining a vowel character.*

PART VI.

On the remaining five Modifications of the Alphabet.

The principle of applying the five remaining modifications, or variations of the simple single consonant characters, being exactly the same as the preceding two, we shall not enter into an unnecessary enlargement of the work, by joining so particular and circumstantial a detail of them, and shall conclude this section by a few general observations.

The whole of these modifications, yield each a new and an increasing power, to the simple first characters, all arising from the original *root*; performed with a varied pressure of the pen; and with no other load upon the memory than that of four recollections, *viz.* that, by doubling the original size of any letter or character, the three additional letters, *rns*, is to be understood as following that letter, and belonging to that word which they are jointly to express; that, by thickening the character by an even and heavy pressure of the pen, *thr* is to be

added, as following and belonging to, that character; that, by thickening the beginning of a character, *spr* is to precede it, and to form a part of it; and that, by thickening the end of a character, *trs* is to follow and belong to it. We again remark, that the student is not necessarily compelled immediately to imprint those five variations on his memory, as the two first are all-sufficient for his initiatory purposes; and therefore recommend his passing over them at present, and to preserve them as a treasure to be drawn upon at more advanced opportunities, when he will be glad to avail himself of the means of expressing, with one simple dash of the pen, many useful words of four, five, and six consonants, (and in many instances, two or more whole words), as clearly as if fully written. No. 599 to 698 may be occasionally and profitably referred to.

We have now fully considered the *brevity* of our characters, as severally expressive of single characters, or letters of the alphabet; as advancing in brevity by means of adding the preceding and following vowel to each, through the medium of our ruled lines, and thereby turning them into *short monosyllables*; as progressively increasing in power, by the simple operation of reducing the size of our original signs, and thus, by turning them into double consonants, obtaining the means of expressing a wider range of words of one or two syllables; and as still increasing in consequence by five other modifications of form of the original sign, giving the means of writing down, with perfect perspicuity, words of considerable length and usefulness; producing not less than *two thousand* of them, with only *one* simple inflexion of the pen.

It yet remains, however, to treat of these characters in their connected or conjoined state, whether as with the originals only, or with their different modifications, to fill up those component parts of words (as prefixes, middles, or terminations), which naturally belong to words of length, and which necessary point we shall clearly elucidate in the following section.

SECTION V.

On the Junction of all the Characters with each other.

PART I.

On the joining Tables, as relative to the Originals.

An invariable rule having been laid down for the commencement and ending of each alphabetical character, so that we cannot at pleasure begin at the wrong end of any one, the mode of *joining* any two or more characters together, is on the most *simple principle* possible, being merely that of continuing the end of that of the *first* into the *beginning* of the second, and so on to the *third,* or as many more as are wanted to finish the word, or sentence, *without taking off the pen.*

The joining tables, (*plates* 9 and 10), give at one view a complete display of *every possible joining* that can take place between any two characters, on the well-known and very simple principle of a multiplication table; as thus, if the joining of any two letters is wanted, say *t* and *m*, we have but to look in the first left-hand column of characters for *t*, and run the finger or pen horizontally until we come under *m*, on the top line, when, at the point of junction, we find these two letters, or characters joined, as they respectively should be. By reversing the characters, as *m* and *t*, we shall, by the same process, come to the manner of their junction; and so of any other two whatever. It follows, in course, that if any two can be thus joined, three or more can be *joined* by the same means. Comprehensive as this table is, a necessary attention to the due proportion of size and form of the characters is requisite, as, in *a joined* state, they form a peculiar work of distinction in the three compartments of long words, taking generally that internal division of words we call *interminables*, or *neutral*, in contradistinction to the self-evident *prefixed prepositions* and the clearly defined *terminations*, subject to determined rules. These intermediate characters, then, that are not (like the other two compartments) defined by any voweletical identity, are what we

call *neutrals*, and can receive no other aid from us than that of our care in giving them their due proportions in their conjoined conformation.

We will more clearly explain ourselves by two short illustrations:—Let us take the words *entertainment*, and *preordination*, and we find, in the dissection, that the first is composed of the *prefixed preposition*, *enter*, the *termination*, *ment*, (which are both defined in full, as if in common hand), and the two consonants, *t*, *n*, which are neutrals, because they are not, nor can they be, regulated by any voweletical identity, and leave to the mind to put in the vowels required; and that the second is composed of *pre* the *preposition*, *ordi* the *neutrals*, and *nation* the *termination*: *enter-tain-ment*, 838, *pre-ordi-nation*, 839. The first and last part of a long word, being clearly definable, care in the formation of the neutrals is the only aid we can give them. The principles of these two plates are instantaneously perceived and comprehended, and is observable that (with the exception of *gb*, *qx*, *wk*, and *wx*), every joining is made in a plain straight forward direction, and without any commixture of character, or ambiguous difinition. In the department of these two plates, as pertaining to the original characters, we have the relative situation of the vowels to each other, as well as to that of their situation to each of the consonants.

A very important part of these two tables is to be observed, that from the peculiar mathematical simplicity of our characters, there are nearly *fifty conjunctions*, the first character of which possesses so much in its conclusion, of the beginning of the second, that they are run into each other (without stopping to identify the point of junction) with perfect perspicuity, and form *only one character*, or performed with *one inflexion of the pen*: these are *bd*, 102, (*plate* 5), *bf*, 103, *bn*, 104, *bt*, 105, *bw*, 126; *bth*, 107; *dl*, 108; *dp*, 109; *dth*, 110; *fd*, 111; *fn*, 112; *fth*, 113; *gp*, 114; *jn*, 115; *hf*, 116; *hn*, 117; *hp*, 118; *ht*, 119; *hw*, 120; *hth*, 121; *kf*, 122; *kj*, 123; *kn*, 124; *ks*, 125; *kth*, 126; *lp*, 127; *lx*, 128; *md*, 129; *mf*, 130; *mj*, 131; *mn*, 132; *mth*, 133; *nm*, 134; *pd*, 135; *pf*, 136; *pn*, 137;

pth, 138; *qui*, 139; *rm*, 140; *wb*, 141; *tw*, 142; *xl*, 143; *xt*, 144; and *wn*, 145.

These are all well worthy the student's particular attention, as they *all*, with the addition of a vowel, form *whole words*; are of immediate and easy construction; never to be mistaken or forgotten; and performed with *only one stroke*. All the rest of the junctions require two inflections in their formation.

The remaining parts of these plates will be explained as we proceed.

PART II.

On the Junction of the original and half-sized Characters together.

The mode of joining the half-sized characters with the originals, whether *preceding or following* each other, being precisely on the *same principle* as that of the junction of the originals only, we have deemed it unnecessary to introduce specific examples for that purpose; and shall, therefore, dismiss this part of our labours by recommending the student to make one for himself, as a practical and profitable lesson, and conclude it with a few general remarks:—

In the first place, every one of these half-sized characters, being *double consonants*, the instant they take the precedence in their forming a junction with an original character, they become *prepositions*, or *prefixes*, to that consonant, and give birth to a whole word; thus creating *several hundreds of words*, with but *two strokes*; and where the junctions *bld, bold*, 840; *blf, belief*, 841; *blt, built*, 842; *blw, bellow*, 843; *blth, blythe*, 844, *dsl, dassle*, 345; *drth*, 146; *frd, feard*, 846; *frn, foreign*, 847; *frth, froth*, 848; *glp, gulp*, 849; *hrf, hereof*, 850; *hrn, herown*, 851; *hrp, harp*, 852; *hrt, heart*, 853; *hrw, harrow*, 854; *hrth, hearth*, 855; *jrn, journey*, 856; *comprf*, 147; *compig*, 148; *comprn*, 149; *comprs, comprise*, 857; *comprth, compareth*, 858; *wlp, whelp*, 859; *wlx, walks*, 860; *mprd, impair'd*, 861; *mprf, improve*, 862; *mprj*, 150; *mprn*, 151; *mprth, imparteth*, 863;

ntrm, interim, 864; *prd, pride,* 865; *prf, proof,* 866; *prn, prawn,* 867; *prth, pareth,* 868; *quir, quecrer,* 869; *rprm,* 152; *trw, trow,* 870; *withl,* 153; *withm, with-him,* 871; *extrl,* 154; *extrt,* 872;—where these junctions meet, which are all joined with one inflection, they all (with the exception of the eight ,,,,,,,, distinguished by a comma immediately under them), express *whole words* of not less than three consonants, many with four, and some five, and *all with only one stroke.*

In the second place: every one of these half-sized characters, the moment they are placed at the end of an *original,* become *terminations,* and thereby instantly create *some thousands of words,* many of which are of considerable length, and with *only two strokes:* but this will be better understood by the student when he becomes acquainted with the specific significations of the terminations. Where the intermixing junctions meet, (as in the first part of this section), many of these long words are formed by *one stroke only.*

And, in the third place, these conjunctions of the originals and terminations, give us an unmeasurable power of abbreviation in the expressing of long words connected with the subject matter of what is written, by wholly discarding the neutrals; a licence of which the proficient will easily and readily avail himself. A few examples will sufficiently explain our meaning; as *ab-ble, abominable,* 873; *ex-ary, extraordinary,* 874; *ba-ment, banishment,* 875, &c. &c. This will suffice for the present on this head, as we shall have to enlarge more fully on this mode of construction, when we come to treat on abbreviations in general.

PART III.

On the Junction of the half-sized Characters with each other.

The *joining* of two half-sized characters (being but contractions of the size of the originals), must, of course, be on precisely the same principle, and cannot admit of a variation therefrom. We have, therefore, for the same reason as before stated, and for the student's practical purposes, omitted to give a plate of joinings with them. We have seen the value of the

increasing power of these reduced characters, as prepositions and prefixes, to originals; we have seen them joined to the originals and terminations, with a still more *extensive increase* of power; but what shall we say to that amazing and immeasurable increase which *must* arise from the junction of these two simple symbols of prepositions and terminations together? We are lost in the immensity of their combined power of *turning* such a mass of *long words* into being with two such insignificant signs! We believe that, were time allowed us, we could produce *thirty thousand words*, and many of great length, with these two simple strokes only. All the intermixing junctions of the first part of this section, have the advantage, too, of taking this increase of power of expressing many of these long words with one stroke.

PART IV.

On the Junction of the five last Modifications of the Originals.

The junction of any of these modifications with themselves, any of the others, or with either of the two first, should they occur, which is rarely the case, is precisely on the same principles as originally laid down in this section. Forming words of themselves, in their single state, they require little aid from *prepositions* or *terminations*; but when it is necessary to state of a man as being a *father*, (876), or as being *fatherless*, (876), then the termination *less* may be superadded; or to express the difference of *spirit* (877), and *spirited* (877), then the termination *ed*, must be joined, &c. &c., yet in very rare instances necessary.

SECTION VI.

On the Prepositions and Terminations.

PART I.

On the Rejection of the disjoined Prepositions.

We have always considered every *system of stenography* defective, where disjoined prepositions have been practised as

a leading principle of abbreviation, because, in the first place, the very act of disjoining a preposition from the body of the word, is the *loss of one stroke*, and which, on the contrary, ought never to be done but by the *gaining of one stroke*, or more; in the second place, because the number of prepositions in our languages so far exceeds that of the quantity of letters in our alphabet, that they have been driven, of necessity, to the expedient of employing all manner of *arbitrary characters* to fill up the deficiencies; in the third place, because the *disjoined preposition* is difficult to be distinguished, as to whether it stand, for a whole word, or only a part of a word; the fourth place because the adoption of even the alphabetical characters of those systems is *arbitrary*, and gives rise to *many anomalies* that are altogether inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the science, by giving names to marks, and at the will of the composer, making one character stand for many prepositions, or different significations to the same character, according to its voweletical *approximation* to the first following consonant of the word,—either way creating great difficulty in comprehension, as well as confusion in construction; for, in the last place, if these arbitrary prepositions are to be distinguished by their voweletical proximity to the next consonant character, it can only be obtained by one of two most incongruous means: either by fixing a moving character to an exact voweletical point on itself, or that of writing the after part of a word *first*, and then taking a most barbarous leap *backward*, to fix an already arbitrary preposition.

PART II.

On the prefixed half-sized Prepositions.

For the above reasons, then, we totally reject the improvident mode of expressing prepositions by disjoined characters; and have completely overcome the necessity of having recourse to such a process, by producing a *tenfold power*, through the medium of our *ruled lines*, of expressing that valuable portion of nine-tenths of all the words that are written; as is clearly

proved by a reference to the fifth part of the fourth section, wherein are fully enumerated not less than two hundred and fifty prepositions and prefixes, by only one unseparated, self-evident, never-to-be-forgotten, character.

Considerable as this vast number is, it is yet very incomplete, as to the real quantity of simple and compound prepositions, which our language produces, and which ought to be provided for.

PART III.

On the double-sized prefixed Prepositions.

We have provided for many of the above by means of our double-sized character (on a somewhat arbitrary assumption we admit), prefixed to the word, thereby obtaining a concise and comprehensive mode of conveying such long prepositions, as,—

878 inde, independent
879 indi, individual
880 indo, indolent
881 indu, induce
882 fraus, France
883 frens, phrensied
884 magna, magnanimous
885 magni, magnificent
886 judge, judgement
887 accompl, accomplice
888 compla, complaint
889 comple, complete
890 compli, compliment
891 complo, comptrol
892 compul, compulsory
893 Almighty, Almighty God
894 large, large man
895 length, length-ways
896 long, long-time
897 ample, ample
898 mpal, impailing
899 mpla, implacable
900 impel, impelled
901 imple
902 implement
903 impli
904 implicate
905 mple
806 imployment
907 mpul
908 impulse
909 anti, antidote
910 never, nevertheless
911 none
912 nonesense
913 under
914 understand
915 prans, prancing
916 prins, principle
917 circum, circumvent
918 super
919 superb
920 ast, hasten
921 sat, satisfaction
922 rsta, restated
923 rsto, restore
924 attend, attending
925 trans, transmit
926 tenth, tenth part
927 time, timepiece

We are aware we may be told that this adoption infringes on one of our own rules, having given an express meaning to each

of the double-sized characters, by giving them the addition of *r, n, s.* In reply to such objections, we shall remark that they can never apply to our disadvantage with respect to prepositions, as *rns,* do not belong to any whatever, except *f-rns, p-rns,* and *trns* (which three are so appointed). Thus unfettered, we may well be allowed to turn them to so valuable a purpose without fear of criticism. Greatly as this application of the double-sized *prefixes* has reduced our wants to fill up the insufficiency of the half-sizes, there are still some valuable prepositions to find signs for: such as *com, con; incom, incon,* &c. &c., which are highly worthy of a provision by an extraordinary draw upon our prejudices to arbitrary adoptions.

PART IV.

On the Introduction of the arbitrary Prepositions.

Cautious as we ever are to enter upon anything leading to an arbitrary tendency, we nevertheless tread with firmness on the ground we have taken, and proceed with a confidence in having obtained a full, and more than sufficient, supply of simple signs, to cover all the deficiencies of the original alphabet, to compass the whole of the most common prepositions.

Although we have, from the first, rejected the adoption of the *twirl* in the formation of the alphabet, as redundant and useless, forming compounds without necessity, at the expense of brevity, and, consequently, of facility, we now bring them forward from their humble nothingness, into a state of active usefulness. The *twirl,* the least size that can be made, can have but two forms—the open, and the blind (or filled up) twirl, and can each represent one or two similar prepositions. However, as there are two sides to each character, we can obtain at least four prefixed prepositions, and as many affixed terminations; of which we have most advantageously availed ourselves, as will be observed by examining the joining table, where the student will find them as *prepositions* in the six bottom lines, and as terminations in the six last columns, with every possible joining that can take place either with the whole alphabet, or with themselves. We trust the labour of getting off these eight

simple signs, will amply pay the student in the knowledge of their brevity and power. To be enabled to express *inconse* (928), with the same character as *Mavor*, and *Mitchell*, give to their *f* only, is worthy of his attention. Fill up the figure, (929), and it will be *inconceivable* into how concise a compass so long a word is reduced. The following list will display more fully the power of these four diminutive prepositions, not the least of their consequence arising from their ability to reach the incipient vowel to the next syllable after them. Attention must be paid to which side of the characters each sign belongs. They are shewn, in a disjoined state, in one side or the other of a line, in the second column of the joining table, to point out on which side they should be fixed. The right and left side of the horizontals, *s*, *ch*, and *sh*, are the upper and under sides:—

155 con, or com, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*	941 in communion
930 command, commend	942 in a convalescent state
931 commit, commodious	943 inconvenient
932 communion	944 in contriving
933 contaminate	945 incontrovertible
934 content, connive	946 inconsumable
935 console, confuse	158 mis, or im, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*
156 un, *a*, *e*, *i* *o*, *u*	947 mistake
936 untaught, uneven	948 missent, missile
937 unite, unopened	949 misgoverned
938 unused	950 misunderstand
157 incon, or incon, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*	951 imagine
939 in command, incompetent	952 immense, imminent
940 in committing, in composing	953 immolate, immured

Having thus advantageously disposed of the *prefixed dot* and *circle prepositions*, we now conclude this department by observing that we have still a fund of upwards of *forty* yet untouched simple signs, formed from the ellipsis, (which will be noticed in the tenth section), from which we have taken a few draughts for the remaining part of the prefixed compound prepositions,

954 bene, benevolence	959 infli, inflict
955 disin, disincline	960 grat, grateful
956 indis, indisposed	961 grav, gravity
957 undis, undisturbed	962 guard, guarded
958 infr, inform	963 cal, calculation

964 cor, correct
965 crus, crucify
967 legis, legislation
968 recom, recommence
969 recon, reconcile
970 rep'., repealing
971 repls, repulsed
972 ple, plenty
973 application
974 plas, placeman
975 plat, platform
976 tran., tranquil

PART V.

On the half-sized affixed Terminations.

All terminations are, and must be, arbitrary; and can only be more or less so, according to the variation in their degrees of withdrawing from, or approximation to, the original alphabet, whether joined or disjoined.

The meerest *tiro* in the science must be convinced that the terminations of any words of length must rest on that point. However gorgiously a word may be introduced by its preposition, or with whatever state the preposition may be carried on by its intermediate neutrals, it is the termination only that distinguishes a *prince* (977), from a *principle* (977).

Sensible of the importance of this power in the terminative department of all long words, all the compilers of systems of stenography have been obliged to have recourse to the disjoined principle of conveying the different terminations, by placing their alphabetical characters, dots, or arbitrary signs, at certain distances from, and after the body of the word. This principle, then, has been generally adopted; and very little improvement has been introduced in this department, in the last century, up to the present day. We, however, have presumed to arrange the terminative characters on a new principle: that of a *joined*, instead of a *disjoined*, termination, on the leading impression of saving a stroke in every word so constituted, which would be lost by a contrary mode; and have deviated from this plan with a very few exceptions, but which are so regulated by general rules, and attended with such a saving of strokes (and consequently time), as will ensure the approbation of the unprejudiced examiner.

Consonant with our views of brevity (and equally distinct as with disjoined characters), we have designed one of each of

our half-sized characters to represent one or more terminations, without disjoining them from the body of the word, which is fully as *explicit* as the *disjoined originals* of the old systems, and clearly saves one stroke. To exemply this point of difference between the old systems, and ours, we will take the word *entertainment.* They would write thus, (see 978); we write it thus (see 979). They make four strokes, and two breaks, which are equal to *six strokes;* whereas ours, being all joined, is performed with *four strokes only;* and with this additional advantage in our favor, their's is an arbitrary preposition, whilst ours is a self-evident one, and not dependent on the will of the compiler, or the memory of the student; but stands upon the fundamental principles of an unalterable system. In conformity to these views we have given a full display of all the terminations below, to which we refer the student, and recommend a full and persevering attention to them as highly advantageous.

980 able, bl, bly
1 serviceable
2 scribe
3 subscribe
4 habit, hibit
5 inhabit
6 bate, reprobate
7 brate, vibrate
8 bility
9 inability
990 ed, added
1 bation, approbation
2 blation, the oblation
3 bound, not bound
4 bous, amphibious
5 did, sordid
6 date, candidate
7 duality, individuality
8 demption, redemption
9 dition, addition
1000 doption, the adoption
1 duction, reduction
2 disation, the dissuasion
3 dect, she deck'd
4 dict, addict
5 duct, deduct
6 dous, arduous
7 full, merciful
8 ify, glorify
9 fold, three fold
1010 tion, invation
11 tion, invention
1012 vision, division
13 votion, devotion
14 fusion, infusion
15 fraction, infraction
16 friction, the friction
17 frution, the fruition
18 fact, the fact
19 fect, infect
1020 vict, the convict
21 the conviction
22 voct, invok'd
23 found, profound
not found
24 vous, grievous
25 full, fretful
26 friend, befriend
27 flate, inflate
28 volence, fluence, benevolence
29 form, inform
1030 the formation
31 violent, benevolent
32 viality, joviality
33 gle, angle
34 gage, engage
35 guage, language
36 guish, guish, distinguish
37 gation, legation
1038 ground, underground
39 gous, analagous
1040 gram, polygram
41 graph—y, stenography

1042 gross
43 ingross
44 gate, propagate
45 grate, migrate
46 gality, legality
47 hood, hardihood
48 gery, surgery
49 ology, theology
1050 jury, injury
51 judge, misjudge
52 judice, justice, prejudice
53 ginality, originality
54 jetion, injection
55 jution, in conjunction
56 ject, reject
57 joined, rejoined
58 jous, religious
59 act, ect, ict, oct, uckt, enact
1060 cracy, democracy
61 cate, indicate
62 crate
63 procreate
64 crite
65 hypocrite
66 culate, calculate
67 clude, conclude
68 cality, rascality
69 archy, monarchy
1070 cation, occasion
71 cusion, the concussion
72 ect, erect
73 crown'd, is crown'd
74 kickt, he kicked
75 cous
76 promiscuous
77 ly, sweetly
78 less, tasteless
79 ally, really
1080 ledge, alledge
81 late, relate
82 loyalty, disloyalty
83 lation, relation
84 lection, reflection
85 lition, abolition
86 liction, affliction
87 lotion, the lotion
88 lution, absolution
89 lict, afflict
1090 loct, he lock'd
91 lous, jealous
92 allowance, no allowance
93 ment, contentment
94 some, handsome
95 most, utmost
96 mality, formality
97 empts, attempts
98 mation, information
99 ——— the mansion
1100 mention, to mention
1 mission, manumition

1102 - -, the mission
3 motion, promotion
4 ———, the motion
5 mulition, the emulation
6 moct, he mock'd
7 mous, infamous
8 mound, the mound
9 nd, attend
1110 ness
11 willingness
12 nate, innate
13 nds, attends
14 nality, personality
15 nation, contamination
16 nection, connexion
17 nition, ammunition
18 ———, a nation
19 notion, a notion
1120 nution
21 diminution
22 nect, connect
23 noct, he knock'd
24 nound, renown'd
25 nous. strenuous
26 ends, transcends
27 pr, proper
28 plant, transplant
29 pality, principality
1130 ple, palsply, principle, or pal
31 ples, pals, principles
32 palace, place, king's palace
33 pation, occupation
34 ———, in a passion
35 pension, his pension
36 picion, suspicion
37 potion, the potion
38 punction, much compunction
39 pration, preparation
1140 pertion, dispersion
41 prison, in prison
42 portion, proportion
43 pect, respect
44 pict, depict
45 pound, ten pounds
46 pous, copious
47 pate, anticipate
48 quel, sequel
49 quish, relinquish
1150 plate plant—contemplate
51 quate, adequate
52 quility, tranquillity
53 quation, an equation
54 question, the question
55 quisition, acquisition
56 quotient, the quotient
57 quact, he quak'd
58 quous, obsequious
59 ary, statuary
1160 rer—ror, terror

1161 rate, moderate
62 rality, immorality
63 ruple, quadruple
64 rinth, labyrinth
65 rorist—ize, izm, terrorist
66 ration, moderation
67 rection, direction
68 rition, derition
69 orption, absorption
1170 ruption, interruption
71 reparation, a reparation
72 reprution, the reproduction
73 rect, direct
74 round, quite round
75 rous, fibrous
76 str, restore
77 soever, whatsoever
78 sality } universality
79 ———, } sensuality
1180 solate } dessolate
81 solute } absolute
82 ———
83 serve, observe
84 cept, except
85 stance
86 substance
87 sation, conversation
88 eeption } reception
89 sesion } secession
1190 sition, decition
91 ———, disposition
92 sorption, absorption
93 sumption, presumption
94 stration, administration
95 striction, restriction
96 stortion, extortion
97 struction, distruction
98 servation, preservation
99 ceptation,
1200 acceptation
1 stanciation
2 ————, transubstanciation
3 sound, to sound
4 ———, resound
5 sect. dissect
6 sous, facetious
7 ity } prosperity
8 ter—tre } lustre
9 tor } tormentor
1210 ture } posture
11 tate } agitate
12 tute } institute
13 trance } entrance
14 tation, temptation
15 tention, attention
16 tition, competition
1217 tution, constitution
18 ———, her tuition
19 traction, attraction
1220 trention, retrention
21 trition, nutrition
22 ———, much contrition
23 tortion, extortion
24 turition, parturition
25 town, in town
26 tact, he talk'd
27 tract, the tract
28 tous, calamitous
29 trous, vitrious
1230 transaction, the transaction
31 transition, the transition
32 tality } fatality
33 tility } futility
34 tribute, contribute
35 irate } concentrate
36 trit } contrite
37 titude, altitude
38 titute, constitute
39 est, wisest
1240 rest, labourist
41 ward, backward
42 worthy, praiseworthy
43 wation, situation
44 wition, tuition
45 wound, to wound
46 wact, he walk'd
47 ecks, checks
48 ects, selects
49 pars, repairs
1250 press, express
51 pires, transpires
52 peruse, reperuse
53 persation,
54 presous, too prescious
55 cial, tial—commercial
56 tiality
57 partiality
58 ship, worship
59 lationship, relationship
1260 ing } living
61 — } seeing, coming
62 thing } something
63 ence } pretence
64 ——— } sense, commence
65 ent, ant—content
66 ———, sent, comment
67 cle, icial—diabolical
68 ————, sickle, comical
69 oise, oys—noise
1270 oint } joint
71 ——— } annoint, appoint
72 ually, usually

In order to give at one view the whole of the terminations, in an alphabetical arrangement, we have been compelled to make a general commixture of circular, elliptical, and dotting characters, which necessity runs the sum total of the terminations to the great extent of nearly three hundred; but we recommend the student to select, and form tables, of the first and last only; and leave those formed from the ellipsis for a time, until his arrival at a more matured period of the science, when he will find them of infinite value, and well worth fixing on his memory.

PAPT VI.

On the double-sized affixed Terminations.

One set of characters (the half-sized), being very incomplete to represent the whole of the termination marks required, we have given a further portion of the number to the *double-sized* character, as generally representative of long single terminations, as is fully displayed in the above termination plates, alphabetically arranged and intermingled with the whole. Elliptical portions are aiso introduced as terminations, which will be particularized in the sequel.

PART VII.

On the conjoined compound Terminations.

The compound (or double) terminations, are those where two (or even more) simple terminations meet, or follow each other, as is frequently the case; as in the words *commended*, (1273); *witnessing*, (1274); *ingeniously*, (1275), &c. &c.; and is merely the operation of joining them together, as they happen to follow each other in their regular order, as increased or decreased representatives of single terminations.

PART VIII.

On the disjoined Terminations, tion, shon, &c.

On the disjoined terminations, *tion, sion, scion, scian, shon,* &c., which end nearly one thousand of our substantives, we lay claim to an *invention,* as well as *improvement,* in our mode of representation, by which we *gain one stroke* in every word so ending. In all the most modern systems, this termination is denoted by placing an *s,* disjoined, at the vowels place preceding it, to signify whether it is meant for *ation, etion, ition, otion,* or *ution;* as *Mavor's invasion* (159); *profession,* (160); *division* (161); *promotion* (163); *infusion* (162). In this system we have given both the preceding consonant and vowel to the termination; and thus combining the whole, and forming one termination, by dropping the consonant mark, preceding the *shon,* at the vowel's place opposite its preceding consonant, we take the full termination of *fashon, feshon, fishon, foshon,* or *fushon,* as in the words *invasion* (1276); *profession* (1277); *division* (1278); *devotion* (1279); *infusion* (1280), &c. &c., equally applicable to every original and half-sized character in the alphabet. By this leap we gain, not only that consonant in every word ending with *shon,* but it furnishes us in an instant with the means of expressing whole words with one single stroke, and with the most immediate and perfect perspicuity; as *abolition* (*Mavor*), by the old systems. The same by ours, with the original character (1281); and *the abolition,* with our half-size (1281), which fully gives the whole word with one stroke. Again, *a mansion* (1282), *to mention* (1283), discarding the intermediate consonants; the *mission* (1284); the *motion* (1285); and the *emulation* (1286), are all expressed with one character. In this last case the vowel point is caught by the character being placed with its vowel point opposite the dotted articles which stand for *a, the,* and *to.* It is plainly seen from the words *visitation* (*Mavor's* 165, and *ours* 1287); *resolution* (*Mavor's* 166, *our's* 1288); *anticipation* (*Mavor's* 167-

our's 1289), which are here given by both systems, that we, in every instance, gain one stroke, at least. In words where they use disjoined prepositions, as in *discussion* (*Mavor* 168), they display three loose figures dancing a reel, and requiring *five strokes*, while we perform it (1290) *with three*, and thereby save *two strokes*. In words where our half-sized characters seperate in both the preposition and termination only, as in *desperation*, which they would write thus (*Palmer* 169), with *seven strokes*, we write thus (1291) with *three* (and *gain four*) *strokes*. We believe there are not ten words in the English language, with this termination, but what we can express most fully and distinctly with four strokes and one break. (See *transubstantiation*, 1202).

These, then, are our grounds for laying claim to an *improvement* on this valuable point, there being no term in our language of such frequent recurrence, or of so general a necessity of application. This disjoined termination only, is worth all the disjoined termination marks of any of the old systems. So fully are we convinced of the value of this termination, that we have given every inflexien of *shon* to each of the characters in the termination list, which form but a part of nearly one thousand words in our language:—

An extensively useful mode of abbreviation arises from this termination, by which many long words may be expressed by three strokes only, *viz.*, by taking the incipient consonant and vowel, and adding the termination only, as:—

1292 ab—vation, abbreviation	1296 de—stratior, demonstration
93 ob—vation, observation	97 dis—bation, disapprobation
91 be—ditioı, benediction	98 conso—dation, consolidation
95 ad—cation adjudication	99 le—lation, legislation

This mode of abbreviation, which will soon become familiar, and be found very conspicuously applicable, as we are not aware of one instance where the same two characters (placed in the same situation) can give two words of the same meaning, or give an indirect construction. It is true, *fornication*, and *fortification*, are both the same; but can never clash in sense,

as may be the case with many others, but always with the same exception. A still more extensive view is given of the utmost powers of this invaluable mode of contraction, to which we refer, and subjoin their meaning, as follows, *viz.* :—

1300 occasion, all occasions
1 ———, before that occasion
2 caution, with all caution
3 ———, on this occasion
4 conception, I had no conception
5 condition, the condition
6 convertion, the convertion
7 confession, the confession
8 confusion, no confusion
9 contraction, an excellent contraction
1310 contusion, a bad contusion
11 contrition, with great contrition
12 ———, with much contrition
13 ———, with due contrition
14 connection, the connection
15 ———, our connection
16 constriction, that constriction
17 construction, this construction
18 ———, that construction
19 ———, the same construction
1320 consumption, he was in a consumption
21 contention, so much contention
22 contortion, with sad contortions
23 condition, the condition
24 edition, the edition
25 ———, the first edition
26 adoption, her own adoption
27 dissention, by those dissentions
28 affection, with great affection
29 fashion, it was all the fashion
1330 ———, it is much the fashion
31 evasion, without evation
32 variation, with little variation
33 fraction, to a fraction
34 version, the last version
35 ———, they are his avertion
36 vision, a vision
37 fusion, in a state of fusion
38 junction, in junction
39 lotion, he took the lotion
1340 allution, in allusion to
1341 ———, he made an unkind allusion
42 mansion, a noble mansion
43 ———, my father's mansion
44 mention, not to mention
45 mission, on a mission
46 ———, apostolic mission
47 motion, he made a motion
48 ———, it was in motion
49 emulation, he took the emulation
1350 nation, the nation
51 ———, in this nation
52 ———, as a nation
53 notion, they had no notion
54 interruption, no interruption
55 ———, without any interruption
56 preclusion, by this preclusion
57 persuation, with great persuation
58 apparition, he saw an apparition
59 perdition, it was his perdition
1360 procession, they went in procession
61 presumption, on this presumption
62 privation, by those privations
63 ———, so great a privation
64 prevention, by these preventions
65 provision, he made provision
66 ———, the provisions were bad
67 profusion, so much profusion
68 petition, in his petition
69 production, it was his production
1370 equation, an equation
71 question, that is the question
72 ———, not to question
73 ration, he had his ration
74 oration, he made an oration
75 ———, after his oration
76 eruption, a dreadful eruption
77 reparation, he made a reparation
78 restoration, after the restoration
79 ———, the king's restoration

1380 restoration, the queen's restoration
81 session, the next session
82 ———, in due season
83 cessation, without cessation
84 —— ——, on his cessation
85 sensation, not the least sensation
86 ———, he had no sensation
87 station, on that station
88 ———, in the present situation
89 ———, on that unhealthy station
1390 attention, he paid no attention
1391 ———, with all due attention
92 ———, to the attention of
93 tension, with firm tension
94 attraction, without the least attraction
95 ———, with all the attraction in the world
96 ———, such were her attractions that
97 ———, she had no attraction on earth
98 ———, but by those attractions
99 ———, she was all attraction
1400 tertian, he had the tertian ague
1 tuition, under his tuition
2 ———, with due attention to his tuition
3 ———, he had good tuition
4 ———, by that private tuition
5 ———, she had her tuition at the
1406 contusion, a contusion on his head
7 ———, a compound contusion
8 contraction, a bad contraction
9 ———, a contraction in his feet
1410 exaction, by those exactions
11 ———, the exactions of the government
12 ———, it was too great an exaction
13 exception, without an exception
14 ———, there were many exceptions
15 ———, there were exceptions
16 ———, there were other exceptions
17 ———, there were no exceptions
18 ———, there were no other exceptions
19 —— —— yet to all these exceptions
1420 execution, at his execution
21 ———, at the execution of
22 ———, it was put in execution
23 ———, and that at the execution
24 ———, they were sold by execution
25 ———, the national adoption of executions
26 ———, in a fashion
27 ———, dictated by passion
28 ———, executed in oppression
29 ———, and ends in confusion

We trust the student is by this time in too full possession of this valuable mode of abbreviation, to require farther comment; we shall therefore proceed to our next new mode of contracting another extensive termination.

PART IX.

On the disjoined Termination, ous.

The next advantageous, or extensive termination, to which we lay claim of originality, are all those words ending in *ous*,

ouse, ows, owse, oose, ius aous, eous, ious, uous, aeous, under the general pronounciation, or term, *ous.* To this, as to the termination, *tion*, we take the preceding consonant, and place it immediately under, and half across its preceding consonant as *vi—cious.* (1430); *fu—rious* (1431), &c.; or by the broken continuance of the termination, when the two consonants run into each other, as *facetious* (1432); *fortui—tous* (1433), &c. Presuming the student has fully made himself acquainted with the process of the termination *shon*, we feel assured he will instantly take possession of the *ous*, as he will clearly perceive that, although they are obtained in the exact same principle, they are perfectly distinct, from the circumstance of the *shon* being identified by its peculiar situation after its preceding consonant, and the *ous* being as peculiarly placed under, and half across the end, or in a disjoined continuation of its preceding consonant. This termination, always forming an adjective, is very extensive, and in general application, which renders a thorough comprehension of it highly necessary and useful. (See the termination list).

PART X.

On the Terminations in act, ect, &c.

Our next commodious mode of abbreviating long words, and saving strokes, and consequently time, is in all those words ending in *act, ect, ict, oct, uct, cate, cute, quate, inct, unct, ack'd, eck'd, ick'd, ock'd,* and *uck'd;* to which we take the preceding consonant (as in the last terminations), and place that consonant at its vowel's place to the preceding consonant, as *select* (1434); *connect* (1435), &c. In verbs thus ending, their participles, *d,* and *ing,* are expressed by turning the *ed,* a quarter through, and the *ing* half through the preceding consonant; in which case the termination must be made a little larger, to distinguish it from its antecedent, if composed of only one consonant; as *selected* (1436); *selecting* (1437), &c. The three positions of

shon, *ous*, and *ect*, are evidently distinct in selection (1438); *zealous* (1439); and *select* (1434). In words where the characters run in the same direction, as *effect* (1440); *detect* (1441), &c., the termination character, or small *k*, must be added.

When the whole word is formed, as *fact*, *tract*, &c., or *participles*, contracted (as in poetry) into one syllable, as *talk'd*, *walk'd*, as they are generally pronounced; as well as others with the prepositions *com*, *con*, &c., as *compact*, *conduct*, &c.; and immediately follow any word expressed by a dot, the consonant must be placed to the left, in contradistinction to the rule for *shon*; as *the fact* (1442); *the fashion* (1442); *the convict* (1443); *the conviction* (1443), &c. When any additional termination occurs, it may be joined to the attached consonant: as *abjectly* (1444); *benefactor* (1445), &c. &c.

The *termination list* will sufficiently elucidate this valuable termination, and render further observations unnecessary; except to notice that, from the peculiar structure of those words, as containing so many consonants strung together by one vowel, the saving of strokes is very considerable, as in *so contracted*, by the old systems (*Byron* 171), by *our's* (1446); *flicting* (*Gurney* 170), *their's*; *afflicting* (1447) *our's*. In the first case, *six*, and in the second case, *four* strokes are saved; and so in proportion with all the words: for it is not in the selection of here and there a word to gain a point, or answer a purpose, that we give the examples, but to testify as to the superiority of our mode of contractions upon general principles, and equally applicable in all cases.

PART II.

On the disjoined Termination, ound.

Our next definitive Termination is comprehended in all those words ending in *ond*, *onds*, *ound*, *ounds*, *own*, *own'd*, *owns*, *out*, *outs*, *ount*, *ounts*, *once*, *ounce*, *und*, *awance*, *oyance*, *oin*, *oins*, *oint*, *oints*, &c., and are added, as before to the preceding conso

nant, and conveyed in a fourth situation around its antecedent, that, is, above the preceding consonant, or dotted word, as *the hounds* (1448); *the sound* (1449); *ten pounds* (1450); *his joints* (1451); *remounted* (1452), &c. A list of words are given below, which will exemplify this termination in a comprehensive manner, and will be found peculiarly useful in conveying a diphthong sound which no single vowel's place can compass:—

EXAMPLES.

1460 rebounds	1470 his joints
61 out of bounds	71 recount
62 redounds	72 his accounts
63 the downs	73 no allowance
64 profound	74 remount
65 he found	75 the mound
66 her gown	76 renown
67 good ground	77 a noun
68 the hounds	78 expound
69 rejoin	79 ten pounds, &c.

PART XII.

On the Termination, self, selves.

Self and selves are denoted by a double-sized character, thrown disjoined from the vowel's point of the preceding character, as:—

1454 to have done myself	4165 for our ownselves
55 of myself	66 by yourself
56 as well as myself	67 in yourself
57 see to it myself	68 for your own self
58 for myself	69 as itself
59 by himself	1470 by itself
1460 of his ownself	71 to its ownself
61 by themselves	72 by their own selves
62 to themselves	73 by herself
63 for their ownselves	74 she ought to have had her ownself
64 by ourselves	

PART XIII.

On the Termination, ality.

There are many words ending in *alty*, *ilty*, *ulty*, *ality*, *ealty*, *ility*, *ality*, [illegible], &c., which we have rendered subject to

a general rule of expression, by running an inward curve within (and in the same direction) with the circular characters, and a backward stroke turned from the end of the preceding straight-lined characters, as exemplified in the termination list, the first view of which will imprint this beautiful abbreviation on the mind of the student, and render examples unnecessary.

Thus, then, we conclude our instructions on the formation and application of five disjoined terminations, in which, we trust, we are clearly understood, as we feel some degree of confidence in our opinion that we have enlarged the scope of information on this valuable department of the science. Our object has been, not only to make the disjoined terminations subservient to some general rule, but to obtain the two desirable objects of rendering them more perspicuous, and at the same time much shorter, than the common mode in general practice.

SECTION VII.

On the Dotting System in general.

PART I.

On the thirteen Original Dots.

Having already given our opinion on the magic powers of the dot, as being the most simple of all possible conveyances of the mind's eye to paper, we need not again enlarge on its extensive usefulness, as a *stenographic abridgment.* However, as a proof of its amazing power, we refer the student to the first chapter of Genesis, (*plate* 31), wherein he will find that, out of 918 strokes, or inflexions, there are not less than 275 dots, themselves forming that number in the 918, which are nearly *one-third* of the whole; and that in the number of words, they form nearly *one-half* of the whole! It is true that *Gurney* has. (in the same example) 241 dots, out of 1648 inflections (about one-seventh of the enlarged whole); but then it is to be observed that his dots (like all the other systems) are not

expressive of words, but parts of words, or vowel dots, to which purpose they are never applied in this system. With this power, then, it is well for the student to be acquainted; and for this end we entreat his close attention to the enlarged view on which we are about to enter, with the conviction that he will be amply repaid for his researches, and that he will admit the validity and correctness of our professions.

We have given to the simple dot a five-fold power in the representation of the five vowels, dessignated from each other by their situation between the space on which we write; we have assigned to each vowel dot a peculiar place, or field, to range in, and, have given each respective place the name and title of its vowel; we have divided these fields into distinct compartments, and have assigned to each a word of frequent recurrence represented by a dot, remarkable in each bearing the vowel in whose field it is placed, and out of which he cannot wander without losing its identity. These words are in *plate* 14.

1580 that
81 at, hat
82 and, hand
83 a, an. ah ! ha !
84 ever-y-thing
85 the, he, thee
86 in, thine
1587 I, high, eye, it, is, his
88 not, note
89 to, too, toe, two, o ! oh !
1590 out, of
91 you, ewe, hugh, hue
92 upon

On these fundamental representations of words by dots, (with which we trust the student has already made himself familiar), we have established a superstructure of immense magnitude, of capacity sufficient to fill a large volume of the interchanges that may be produced, by taking all the varieties of a two, three, four, or five-fold direction with each other. We have given a two-fold list of their bearings with each other, which will instantly shew their usefulness, as :—

1593 that that
94 that at
95 that and
96 that a
97 that ever
98 that the
99 that in
1600 that is
1 that note
2 that to
3 that out of
4 that you
5 that upon
6 at that

1607 hat, at
8 at hand
9 at a
1610 at every
11 at the
12 at the inn
13 at it
14 at, not
15 at two
16 at, out
17 at you
18 hat upon
19 and that
1620 and at
21 hand, and
22 and, a
23 and ever
24 and the
25 and in
26 and is
27 and not
28 and to
29 and out of
1630 and you
31 and upon
32 hay that
33 a hat
34 a hand
35 ah! ha!
36 a very
37 hay the
38 an inn
39 an eye
1640 a note
41 a toe
42 an out
43 a hue
44 hay upon
45 every thing that
46 ever at
47 ever and
48 ever a
49 ever and ever
1650 ever, the
51 ever in
52 ever is
53 every note
54 ever to
55 every thing out of
56 ever you
57 ever upon
58 he that
59 the hat
1660 the hand
61 the hay
62 the very
63 thee, the
64 the inn
65 the eye
66 the note
1667 the toe
68 he out of
69 the yew
1670 thee upon
71 in that
72 in at
73 in and
74 in a
75 in every
76 in the
77 in the inn
78 in it, his
79 in not
1680 into, in two
81 in out
82 in you
83 in upon
84 is that
85 is at
86 is hand
87 is a
88 is ever
89 is the

1691 he or she is
92 I am
93 thou art
94 you are
95 who is
96 it is
97 we are
98 they are

1700 is in
1 his is
2 is not
3 is to
4 is out of
5 his ewe
6 is upon
7 not that
8 not at
9 note of hand
1710 not a
11 not every thing
12 not the
13 not in
14 not it, his
15 not the note
16 not to
17 not out of
18 not you
19 not upon
1720 to that
21 two at
22 two and
23 to a
24 to every thing
25 to the

1726 to the inn
27 to it
28 to note
29 to two
1730 two out of
31 to you
32 two upon
33 out of that
34 out at
35 out of hand
36 out of a
37 out of every thing
38 out of the
39 out and in
1740 out of it—his
41 out of the note
42 ont to, out of two
43 out and out
44 out of you
45 out upon
46 you that
47 you at
48 you and
1749 you a
1750 you ever-y-thing
51 you the
52 you in
53 you it
54 you note
55 you to
56 you out of
57 you and you
58 you upon
59 upon that
1760 upon the hat
61 upon hand
62 upon a
63 npon every thing
64 upon the
65 upon thine
66 upon it, or his
67 upon the note
68 upon two
69 upon the act
1770 upon you
71 open upon

Here, then, we have one hundred and seventy parts of sentences, without some one of which, no piece, of any length, can be written, and with two dots only relatively and appropriately placed according to a comprehensive rule. By adding another dot to each of these, it is evident we should produce nearly two thousand parts of sentences; if we add one more dot to these also, we should produce twenty-six thousand; and so on to infinity. The fact is, that so generally applicable are these thirteen original dot signs, that pieces of considerable length may be composed where these dots only would form three-fourths of the whole.

To all this power, contained in two (or more) simple dots, extensive as it is, we have still the means of considerable increase, by thickening either, both, any, or all of them, as occasion may require; as thus, *that there is* (1772); *that is there* (1773); *is there that* (1774); *is that there* (1775), &c. &c.

PART II.

On the revolving Pronoun Dot.

The student will observe two breaks in the preceding exemplification of the process of the relative bearings of any two

dots with each other, between 1689 and 1700, which is meant to represent a separate view of the conjugation of the verb *to be*, in its definite sense. On this point we have laid the foundation of a new principle of working the auxiliary verbs, which, in this system, will be found to form a striking feature of its improvements in the science, and to which we request his particular attention.

In the *Polygram* B, *plate* 3, are placed nine dots in a square, the more immediately to designate the bearings of each outer dot to the inner one, or pivot, round which they revolve either in a horizontal, perpendicular, or on an inclination of forty-five degrees; but all, except one, at an equal distance from the pivot dot, as if on the circle line within the square. By dissecting this square, the pivot dot being immovably fixed on the line *I*, we have the conjugation, *I am* (1692); *thou art* (1693); *you are* (1694); *who is*, or *are* (1695); *it is* (1696); two close dots in contradistinction to *I am*, being both on the horizontal line; *we are*, (1697); *they are* (1698); and *he* or *she is* (1691). It will be observed, as guides to the memory, that the *it*, and the *I*, are placed on their incipient vowel's line; the *thou*, and the *who*, are in their vowel's field; the *we*, *he*, and *she*, in their vowel's field, and the *they*, (sounded *tha*), and the *you*, in its nearest approximation to its respective vowel's field. The principle is neat, simple, and attainable in a few minutes.

It may be said, by our close investigators, that we have introduced a new mode of expressing the same words, without (contrary to our general boast), our having saved any inflections of the pen, as the same words may be given with as many, upon our original plan; as *I am* (1495); *you are* (1496); *who is* (1497); *it is* (1498); *we are* (1499); *they are* (1500); and *he is* (1501); or *she is* (1502); have just the same number of inflexions. In answer to which, we observe that, if by this simple process we obtain a higher and more compact degree of perspicuity, and likewise gain time, we have gained a point at least, and might be satisfied to rest our claim of an improvement on that point only. We, however, intend not to stop here, as

we find, and mean satisfactorily to prove, that this revolving pronoun principle is capable of an enlargement to an immeasurable extent.

PART III.

On the revolving Possessive Pronoun Circle.

Presuming the student is in full possession of the principle of the revolving pronoun system, we refer him to our first enlargement on it, in the *Polygram* C, *plate* 3, where the original pronoun dot is exchanged into a circle to represent the possessive pronouns; and which, when dissected, as in *Polygram* B, gives the conjugation as it appears in the plate; and changes *I* into *mine; thou, thine; you, yours; who, whose; it, its; we, ours; they, theirs;* and *he* or *she,* into *his* or *her's.*

PART IV.

** On the Interrogative and Negative Revolving Pronouns.*

The negative never is expressed by an inverted close, or open comma, as :—

1813 I am never
14 thou art never
15 yours are never
16 are ours never ?
17 their's are never
18 are their's never ?
1819 he is never
1820 is he never ?
21 his is never there ?
22 is his never there ?
23 mine are never
24 are mine never ?

Thus far, then, have we laid down our rules for the management of the revolving pronoun system, as far as they relate to this section, and shall at present leave them until we come to give them a conspicuous power of action in the declension of the auxiliary verbs.

In the meantime, we proceed to display other powers of representation in the double dots.

PART V.

On the Double Dot, It is.

From the peculiar horizontal approximation of the double dots, *it is* (1696, plate 14), we take the advantage of conveying that term to all the originals; run each into the other, and form a unity of expression, as:—

1825 that it is, or it is that
26 it is at
27 and it is
28 it is a
29 it is ever, or, ever it is
1830 it is the
1831 it is in
32 it is not
33 it is to
34 it is out
35 it is you
36 it is upon

The negative *not*, is expressed by another dot, in the same horizontal direction, as:—

1837 it is not that
38 it is not at
39 and it is not
40 it is not a
41 it is not very
42 it is not the
43 it is not in
1844 it is not it, or his
45 it is not the note
46 it is not to
47 it is not out
48 it is not you
49 it is not upon

The identity of these is produced by so simple and comprehensive a process, that it is but to peruse them, and to become at once in full possession of them.

PART VI.

On the relatively situated Dot.

There are many relative situations which a revolving dot may represent, as to *above, below, before, after*, &c., any fixed point, or dot, that may be turned to an expensive usefulness, and which we arrange as in *Polygram* D, *plate* 3; the dissection of which gives as follows, taking the dots, *it*, *a*, and *u* as *standards*, or *pivots*; as:—

1850 on or upon it
51 above it
52 before it
53 after it
54 under it
1855 below it
56 the beginning of it
57 the end of it
58 above a
59 on or upon a

1860 before a
61 after a
62 the beginning of a
63 under a
64 below a
65 the end of a
66 before you
1867 on or upon you
68 above you
69 after you
1870 the beginning of your
71 under you
72 below you
73 the end of you

An intermixture of these positions, or the blending any two of the revolving satellites round their centre into one sentence, affords an immense variety, as may be seen by the four we shall select, and leave the rest for the students amusement at his leasure, as

1874 above and below it
75 before and after it
76 before the beginning of it
77 before the end of it
78 beginning after it
79 beginning at the end of it
1880 after the end of it
81 upon the end of it
82 before and after a
83 before the end of a
84 beginning at the end of a
1885 after the end of a
86 upon the end of a
87 before you are upon
88 before you are above
39 before you are at the end
1890 before you are under
91 before you are below
22 before you begin
93 upon your beginning
94 after you are under &c.

The *fifth* and *sixth* parts may be joined, thus,

1895 before it is
96 it is upon
97 above it is
98 it is above
99 it is after
1900 it is ended
1901 it is under
1902 it is below
1903 in the beginning it is
1904 before it is upon
1905 before it is above
1906 before it is ended &c.

PART VII.

On the re-union of the Relative and Pronoun dots.

The above rule may be advantageously united with the Pronoun dots, and produce many useful combinations, as,

1907 before I am
08 I am upon
09 before thou art
1910 thou art before
11 before you are
12 before we are

1913 we are before
14 before they are
15 they are before
16 before he is
17 he is before
18 thou art upon
19 you are upon
1920 who is upon
21 we are upon
22 they are upon
23 he is upon
1924 after I am
25 I am after
26 after thou art
27 thou art after
28 after you are
29 after we are
1930 we are after
31 after they are
32 they are above
33 I am at the end &c. &c

PART VIII.

On the peculiarly distinguishable arbitrary double dots, not reduced to rule.

There are many double, and treble dots, which from their peculiar construction, or direction, are perfectly distinct, and independent of any of the foregoing rules, and which a skilful practitioner may appropriate most advantageously to suit the peculiar bent of his avocations, whether as to Law, Physic, Divinity, or Business. We shall, however, point them out, and give them such terms as we conceive the most suitable for general purposes; leaving at the option of the student to adopt or reject them, as we do not insist on either (being arbitrary) although fully assured of their extensive usefulness, and always practised by ourselves.

First.—The perpendicular close double dot.

1934 in the first place
in the second, or next place
in the third place
in the last place
1835 in each place
in either place
in neither place
in both places
1936 not to have
not to be
not to do

Second.—The perpendicular wide double dot.

1937 at that time or all times
at the same time
1938 in the mean time
between the times
1939 at some time
at no time
1940 in that case or occasion
as in all cases or
as in some cases or
1941 one or the other
either of the two
neither of the two
1942 on the contrary
and according to
under all considerations
1943 under all circumstances
under those circumstances

Third.—The inclined close double dot.

1944 of that
for that
from that
1845 of the
for the
from the
1946 that of
that for
that from
1947 the first
the next
at last, or the last
1948 on all sides
on neither side
on both sides
1949 under it
under the
under all

Fourth.—The treble perpendicular dot.

1950 and in the first place
and in the second place
and in the last place
1951 and in each place
and in either place
and in neither place
1952 and not to have
and not to be
and not to do

Fifth.—The perpendicular open treble dot.

1953 and at all times
and at the same time
1954 and in the meantime
and on the contrary
1955 with respect to

Sixth.—The inclined close treble dot.

1956 but if that
but for that
1957 but of the
but for the
1958 but not to have
but not to be
1959 not the first
not the last
1960 but on all sides
but on either side
1961 and under it
and under all

We recommend the students frequent reference to the above, and particularly to 1934; 1936; 1937; 1944; 1945; 1947; and 1949; and the rest will gradually fall into the ranks of approbation and usefulness.

SECTION VIII.

On the Auxiliary Verbs.

PART I.

On the Auxiliary Verbs in General.

The means of committing to some *general*, *specific*, concise rule, of the *signs*, *words*, and *tenses*, of that class of words deno-

minated *verbs*, called *auxiliary verbs*, (which, in our language, form a leading portion of almost every sentence we utter), seems to have been unknown to all who have written on the science of Stenography; or, when it has been noticed, to have been very imperfectly understood. There are but *two classes* of writers on the science, out of *seventy* publications in our possession (which is nearly *two thirds* of all that have been written); those who have not noticed this important value of the auxiliary verbs at all, as Palmer, Byron, Molyneaux, Nicholson, Williamson, Sams, and a host of the earlier writers;—and those who have clashed the whole mass of the varied, and almost innumerable, declensions, arising from that intermixture of the *pronouns*, and the auxiliary verbs, with all their *moods* and *tenses*, into one amalgamated incongruous figure, formed by the initial consonant of each word, strung to the tail of each other, without any clue for distinguishing this heterogeneous mass of eight to fourteen consonants from any other string of consonants (or words), than that of their *uncertainty* (we had almost said *impossibility*), and the bewildered imagination of the *transposer*:—of this class, we enumerate Mason (the founder of this scheme), Weston, Mitchell, the Gurney's, Prosser, Gibbs, Swaine, Nash, Blanchard, Ansel, Lewis, &c. &c. A few specimens of the above will lay before the student a more correct idea of their schemes than a mere observation from us. *No.* 172, is Lewis's mode of expressing, *he ought not to be:* we give our's in 1503: *he would have had*, Gurney 173; our's 1504: *you should not have been*, Nash 174; our's 1504: *it was to have been done*, Gibbs 175 our's; 1506: *I never shall be*, Blanchard 176-7; our's 1507: *it might have been done*, Weston 178; our's 1508: &c. &c. It may be *premature* to present *the comparative view of our specimens* of the same declensions to the student, before we have taught him how to form, or produce them, but we were induced to adopt this mode, in order to shew both kinds in one view, of the *comparative neatness in appearance; brevity, and consequent facility in production; and in perspicuity of expression* (as will be proved); it were superfluous to enlarge upon, as self-evident facts supercede every necessity of farther comment.

PART II.

On the Auxiliary Verbs—Can, Could, &c.

In order to relieve the eye from the lengthened continuity of the perplexingly *unintelligibility* of the old schools; and to *compress into one focus*, by some well defined, *simple rule*, which shall at once grasp the whole mass of this *department* in an instantaneously *perspicuous point of view;* we have adopted an entirely new *principle* of working all the auxiliary verbs, together with their attendant *pronouns*, in every possible extension of variety, which takes in its *progress* nearly fifteen thousand declensions (so vast is the immensity of this power), and which can on no occasion require more than *five simple signs* to express any of those varieties, without one of which (as has been before observed), no sentence of any length, can be written or uttered.

How to produce this *simple power*, then, we proceed to explain. The auxiliary verbs, seventeen in number, as *can, could, had, did, do, have, will, may, might, must, has, shall, should, to, onght to, was, aud would*,—being all monosyllables, have a distinct place in the single original character vocabulary 395 to 626; and are expressively known to stand for these words.

The mode of giving them their different deflections or combinations is accomplished by the applications of a conjoined dot, small circle, or large circle, at one of the four points of each character, representative of each other in a single or combined state added to the root, or character to be worked, as thus, the dot joined to the top, and to the left, of an auxiliary, say, ought to (1509) is to be understood as standing for, ought to be, (1509); if joined to the bottom, on the left, for, ought to do (1509); if at the top, to the right, for, ought to have, (1510); to the bottom, on the right, for, ought to add, (instead of had) (1510); the small circle, at the top, to the left, for, ought to be done, (1511); at the bottom, to the left, for, ought to be had, (1511); at the top, to the right, for ought to have been (1512);

at the bottom on the right, for, *ought to have done*, (1512); the large circle at the top, on the left, for, *ought to have had*, (1513); at the bottom, on the left, for, *ought to have been done*, (1513); and at the top, on the right, for, *ought to have been had* (1514).

In this manner the whole of the seventeen auxiliary's, or helping verbs, are to be worked, giving to each a twelve-fold deflection.

We are aware that the cavalistic disputant may start an objection to this arrangement, as militating against our prior appropriation of these conjoined dots, and circles, to the representation of our preposition, and termination signs: to which we have to reply, that, the roots being all in an auxiliary capacity, and expressly laid down in the vocabulary, together with the directing sense of the subject matter; it will not happen in one case in twenty where they can be misapplied, or miscomprehended. Let us take this example of *ought to*, as a proof, as, by conceiving the signs to represent our prepositions and terminations, we should have *com at, at ent, un at, at icles, incom at, at ing, im at, at ance, ast t, at est, and otest*, where (with the exception of *otest* which might stand for *hottest*), there is not one that can, on the utmost stretch of Stenographic subserviency, be made to represent one English word. This, too, is the case with all the rest, which would be sufficiently refutable of the charge of inconsistency, were we not fully prepared with an irresistible ground of a still more clear mode of identity, and that is, the general accompaniment of the revolving *pronoun dot*, which is never employed in any other *capacity*.

Plate 15.—Gives at one view the whole proceeds of the various combinations of the roots in the two first columns, taking in and combining with the different modifications of the top line, running from the root on the left, horizontally to the right line to the point of junction under the deflective accompaniment, *adding* to the root, or left hand column, the deflection wanted under which the character is placed, as, *would have been* is wanted, run on the line *would*, until we come under the deflec-

tion, *have been*, where we have the character *would have been*: and so of all the rest.

Where *had*, and *have*, do not convey sense, *add*, and *half*, may be reciprocally used, as *to add* 1515; *he had half* 1516; &c.

PART III.

On the Junction of the Negatives, no, not, and never, to the Auxiliary Verbs.

The negatives *no, not*, and *never*, are expressed by a simple joined tick (or short upstroke *r*) joined to the end of the deflection, for *no*; an original *r*, for *not*; and a long *r*, for never; as:—

1517 we have no means
18 they have not been
19 it will never be
1520 he might have no opportunity
1521 they could do no better
22 they have not had
23 they ought never to have had

PART IV.

On the Application of the revolving Pronoun Dots and Circles to the Auxiliary Verbs.

In the second part of the seventh section, we introduced the principle of the revolving pronoun dots, affixing to each pronoun its respective situation round the pivot dot on the line *i*; we now place all the auxiliary verbs, with whatever conjugated variety, as the pivot; and continue the pronoun dots, circles, close and open commas, in their appropriated stations, revolving in the same manner, and with the same powers of expression, as when revolving round the pivot *i* dot. *Ex. pl.* 26.

1524 I can
25 thou can'st
26 you can
27 who can
28 it can
29 we can
30 they can
31 he or she can
1532 I had been
33 thou didst not do
34 you have never done
35 his will be done
36 may I not have
37 must it not be
38 he has done
39 it is to be had

Thus we can proceed almost *ad-infinitum*, as may be conceived when we consider that there are

	17 roots times	
	12 declentions	
	——	8 pronouns
	204	8 possessives
negatives	3	8 pronoun interrogatives
	——	8 possessive do.
	612	—
	32	32
	——	
	624	
	1836	
	——	
	18,984 declensions	

A power so advantageous as this, must certainly be worthy of the student's most persevering attention to attain a mastery of, and particularly so when the full possession is to be acquired by the trifling labour of fixing on his mind these twelve signs only.

PART V.

On the revolving Conjunctions and Adverbs.

Presuming the student has by this time fully impressed on his mind, the value and importance of the revolving pronoun system, and particularly that part of it which belongs to (what we term) the pivots. We next proceed to introduce a further enlargement of this mode of abbreviation, by causing all the consonant characters to take the revolving department of the dot and circle pronouns, giving to each a specific signification, combining with them the power of expressing the pronoun, in whose situation they are placed.

It cannot have escaped the notice of any one who has paid the least attention to the grammatical construction of the English language, that there are certain words expressive of doubt, addition, comparison, quality, time, &c., (generally denominated conjunctions and adverbs), which take the precedence

of the pronoun of most sentences forming the auxiliary declensions.

Of this kind of attendants on the auxiliaries, there is one, at least, which may be represented by its incipient consonant sign, to every consonant in the alphabet. To many there are more, which may be represented by different sizes; but for our present, and for general purposes, we believe the following will be found of the most frequent recurrence; as:—

179 before
but
besides
180 indeed
181 for
if
furthermore
182 glad as
against
great as
183 hitherto
high as
how much soever
184 just as
186 compared to which, what, or whom
because
according to what, or which
187 also
although
altogether
189 much as
moreover
190 and
until
nevertheless
191 perhaps
presuming
peradventure
192 unquestionably
193 reprehensible as
religious as
irreproachable as
194 as
since
as much as
195 true as
that
at the utmost
196 with all
when
without
197 extraordinary as
except
excusable as
198 practised as
yet
young as
199 cheerfully
which
much as
200 such as
201 therefore
than, then
although
202 notwithstanding

EXAMPLES.

1540 but I am
41 but thou art
42 but you are
43 but it is
44 but we are
45 but they are
46 but he or she is
47 indeed I might be
48 indeed thou mightest do
49 indeed you have never been
1550 indeed it can have no
51 indeed we ought never to be
52 indeed they should not add
53 indeed he is to be
54 for they are not to have
55 if they were never to have
56 furthermore it is to be
57 glad as I should be, &c.&c.

For the possessive pronoun, attach the circle to the end of the revolving consonant character; and for its interrogative put the

open comma. For the interrogative of the primary pronouns, join the dot to the revolving character; and where *of necessity*, or *necessarily*, is to be expressed, join the short r to the end; as:—

1558 great as mine may have been
59 hitherto yours have not been
1560 how muchsoever theirs ought to have been
1561 it is not just as it ought to be
62 because mine ought not necessarily to have been
63 are mine also to have? &c.&c.

Thus we see the variety of interchanges is almost boundless, and can only be comparatively guessed at by imperfect calculation, as no one could find time to prove, with accuracy, the vast whole. Thus far we know, that there are

17 roots, and	53 revolving characters
12 declentions	53 possessive pronouns
—-	106 interrogatives
204	—-
3 negatives	212
—-	612
612	——
	2544
	1272
	——

which give 129,744 deflections; deduct one-half not to sense, 64,872 reduceable

and we have still 64,872 deflections, of never more than five strokes.

PART VI.

On the Conjugation of Verbs by Double Pronouns.

Great as is the powers obtained by the foregoing rules, we yet can advance them one step farther, by the adoption of a double revolving pronoun and auxiliary. There are many words of frequent recurrence, which may be made subservient to most of the various declensions of the auxiliaries (*plate* 15), with the revolving pronouns, and distinguishable from the auxiliaries, by their never occupying the same situation. Each character will afford one or more useful word, whose initial con-

sonant may be applied to this rule, with perfect perspicuity. The following list of words are of the most frequent recurrence, deducible to this rule; but may be varied agreeably to circumstances, as it will often happen that the same character will represent two, (or perhaps more) words, equally declinable; although the context will always point to the one intended:—

1564 above
able
blame
65 believe
observed
oblige
66 both
bold
67 but
blush
68 determined
desire
design
69 affraid
over
fear
1570 feel
find
71 often
found
72 over
further
73 against
agreeable
74 given
going
75 hear
generally
just
76 acknowledge
complain
compelled
curious
77 always
all
at last
78 at least
likewise
wholly
long
79 ambitious
employ
emulous
1980 mean-while
more-over
81 impelled
empowered
82 anxious
natural-ly
83 even
necessary
84 entirely
only
85 know
notorious
86 understand
87 happy
appear
painful
particularly
88 petitioned
perhaps
principally
89 hope
positively
probably
purpose
1990 rather
ready
right
order
91 say
see
92 easy
used
93 hate
time
try-ed
94 aware
withal
want
95 went
wish
worse
96 exactly
expect
97 prays
yet
98 changed
choose
99 ashamed
shortly
sure
2000 thankful
then
1 there
think

EXAMPLES.

2002 I am above
3 thou art above being
4 you are able
5 who is able to do
6 we are blamed
7 they are observed
8 he is obliged to have
9 they are both to add
2010 it is determined to be done
11 you are affraid to be had
2012 I am ever to be
13 they are further to have
14 he is given to have
15 it is going to be done
16 they are generally to be had
17 he is just to have
18 I acknowledge to have been
19 they are compelled to have, &c. &c.

When two pronouns are in the same sentence; *i. e.* by one person speaking of, or to, another, the double dot is required in their proper places; distinguishing one from the other, by placing the preceding pronoun dot nearest to the pivot; as:—

2020 I believe
21 I believe I am
22 I believe he is
23 they believe I am
24 they believe you are
2025 we believe thou art
26 he believes I am
27 he believes they are
28 we believe you are

The particles of the verbs, and the preposition, to, are frequently implied, to make up the sense, although not written; as:—

2029 I believe they are to be
2030 it is believed he is to have
31 it is believed they are to have
2032 it is believed they are
33 he is believed to have had
34 they are believed to have done

The negatives, *no*, *not*, and *never*, are joined to the *pivots* as usual.

2035 I am believed to have no right
36 he is not believed to have
37 he never believed he had
38 they are not believed to have had
2039 it is not believed to be
2050 is it never believed to have been

The possessive pronouns can only either be applied alone, or in the second place, when double; as:—

2040 mine are believed to have
41 his are not believed to have
42 your's are never believed to have had
2043 I am not to believe his are
44 he is not to believe their's are
45 you are never to believe his are

The interrogatives as before.

2046 am I to believe you are ?
47 are you to believe he had ?
48 are they to believe it to have been ?
2049 am I to believe his to have ?
2051 is mine believed to have ?
52 are our's believed to have been ?

Thus, by this *simple process*, we gain an almost universal power of conjugating and combining all regular verbs with their auxiliaries and pronouns, however diversified, and of whatever length, with never more than six simple, well placed characters, according to express rules.—We can prove, that from this one verb (believe) alone, we can make not less than *twelve thousand* declensions, or varieties of expressions; as:—

the simple root—believe		1
negatives		3
		4
auxiliary declensions		11
		44
single pronouns	8	
single possessives	8	
8 each interrogatives	16	
8 times 8 double pronouns	64	
" —— " " and possessives ..	64	
twice 64 interrogatives	128	288
		1132
		1132
		12.452

Enough, this, we might imagine, to satisfy any moderate experimentalists: but we rest not here: we can yet go farther.

PART VII.

On the Double Revolving Auxiliary and Pronoun Characters.

To show how much farther this revolving principle can be

extended in variety of inflections, or positions, into which one simple verb can be placed, we give to each of the seventeen primary auxiliary signs the revolving power of expressing themselves and the pronoun in whose situation they are placed.— When two or three auxiliaries are formed by the same character, as *can*, and *could*; *had*, *did*, and *do*; *may*, *might*, and *must*; *shall*, and *should*; *was*, and *would*; they are each to be designated by the three different sizes; as:—

2053 I can believe I am
54 I believe I am
55 I can believe he will
56 I could not believe he would
57 I can believe you can be
58 they do not believe I can have
59 I will not believe he would do
2060 thou dost not believe he will
2070 I cannot believe he ought to have had
71 I ought not to believe thou canst be

2072 I can believe you may have
73 we do believe you might have had
74 we do believe you must have been
75 I will never believe you did
76 I ought to believe mine is
2061 I shall not believe he was
62 I should never believe they had done it

Let us now try our strength in numbers.

In addition to our last calculation of 12,452
let us add 16—say .. 10 primary auxiliaries each
8 revolving points, singly

80

when doubly with each other, only, 80 × 80 or } 80

6400
there are .. 44 declensions

25,600
256

281,600 281,600

294,052

This immense number, it is to be observed, is independent of the deflections formed by the double revolving auxiliary and pronoun dot, which would produce 6000 more!!

If, then, this immense number is but the produce of one verb, what must be the number that may be formed by all the verbs and other defective parts of speech, that are deducible to this *revolving principle*? The words given in *Plates* 13 and 16; 1564 to 1579; and 1980 to 2001; are all partially or wholly so deducible, and if we take the average, we may conclude that at least, one-fifth of that are wholly so. The words there are one hundred, one-fifth of which, are twenty:

then say	290,000
by	20
and we obtain	5,800,000 sentences

On an invariable and comprehensive principle of production, with never more than *six simple signs!*

It is scarcely to be believed that the revolving principle of at most, *six simple signs* could produce such an immense variety of positions in which one single verb can be so many times differently expressed.—However, we have the fact as fully proved before us as the principle of producing it can effect, and are satisfied of its being correct. We are unconscious of this principle having ever before been introduced to the public, nevertheless, we trust that its novelty will prove no bar to a due appreciation of its value. It may, and doubtless will, be a stumbling block to a beginner, but we strongly recommend, on the strength of our own practice, and confidence in its extensive usefulness, a steady and firm perseverance in its attainment. It is to be observed, that the whole of our revolving system is new; advances step by step in continual enlargement of power; and that, although so replete with brevity and usefulness, in every stage of its progress, to full perfection, the whole principle is not absolutely necessary, as all, or any part of it may be rejected or disused until a time of leisure, and our system be not deranged; as we shall still have produced, by our other general abbreviations, a power of expressing the same length of words "with one third less inflexions than that of any system extant,"

PART VIII.

On the Junction of the Adverbs and Conjunctions, with the Revolving Auxiliary Characters.

To prove that the increasing power of the enlargement of the revolving system is almost inexhaustible, we conclude with one more rule of abbreviation, on the conviction that the practical student will gladly avail himself of its usefulness. This enlargement we produce, by simply joining (and preceding) any of the signs of the conjunctions and adverbs (in the fifth part of this Section), to the revolving auxiliary, without disturbing its intended position round the conjugated verb; as:—

2063 before I can believe they will have	2077 besides I could not believe they would do
64 but you had no belief in his having been	78 perhaps he would not believe your's had, &c. &c.

Of the immensity of the possible extent of this increase of power, we will not attempt to fathom with any degree of accuracy, but of this we may be assured, that if we add one-fifth part of the conjunctions and adverbs above, we gain a tenfold increase of power of modification; and that in upwards of *one million* of forms, is one single verb capable of being placed, with never more than six simple signs!!

SECTION IX.

On Abbreviations in General.

PART I.

On the Improvements in the different modes of Abbreviation of this System, on those of all preceding Systems.

Thus far, we have proceeded in our abbreviating adaptations, on principles wholly our own:

In the first place, we have abbreviated, on mathematical principles, the formation of the alphabetical characters, by wholly discarding the useless accompaniment of the twirl or angle:

In the second place, we have overcome the accustomed ambiguity of discarding all the vowels, by expressing the incipient one of every word by our ruled lined system:

In the third place, we have enlarged the sphere of action of the dotting principle to an extent amounting to little short of a system of itself:

In the fourth place, we embrace a considerable degree of abbreviation in the seven modifications of size and form of our simple alphabetical characters:

In the fifth place, by the discarding the useless principle of the disjoined propositions, we gain an inflectionary abbreviation, and a much more perspicuous identity of expression:

In the sixth place, by the discarding of all disjoined terminations (except those we have specifically adopted on a general principle of application to all the consonants), we lay the foundation of an immense power of abbreviation in the further process of our revolving principle: and which,

In the last place, as expressive of all the evolutions and modifications of the auxiliary verbs, presents a mass of concentration and brevity, unequalled in the science.

What we have further to offer to the students attention, as a matter of optional adoption, on the subject of abbreviations, are what are common to all the most approved systems, and shall point out where we have improved upon them.

RULE I.

On the Voweletical Junction of the two First Consonants.

Byron, Palmer, Molineaux, Mavor, and others, express as many words as there are (incipient) consonants running into each other, and known to be as such, by an unusual mode of

joining the two first, that is, by placing the second, at its incipient vowels place, on the first. and continuing as many as follow, joined in the usual manner, as 203, *s at;* 204, *t is;* 205, *t is n;* 206, *t se;* 207, *t se t;* 208, *t is n t I*; &c.: thus running a whole sentence, with consonant characters; and without any other clue to its developement than the ambiguity of the connecting sense of the subject. This was, doubtless, an attempted improvement, on Mason's, Weston's, Gurney, and others' mode of congregating the auxiliary verbs, as noticed in the first of the eighth section: and but an attempt, as they left it very short of its capability of effecting the intended purpose, never having reduced it to any specific rule. This mode of abbreviation, however, we have partially adopted, but with these evident improvements, arising from the general facilities of our system: as first, by our power of commanding not only the incipient vowel to the first consonant, but, generally the first word itself; as:—

2079 it has or was
2080 it is
2081 it is not
82 as it (sa) was &c.

And secondly, by the adoption of a three-fold vowelletical character (viz.), by giving each of them, after the second (the two first being defined by their commencement and peculiar junction) a vowel with them, determinable by their size: that is to the original size *i*; to the reduced size *a* or *e*; and to the enlarged size, *o* or *u*; as:—

2083 it is to
84 it is to be
85 it is no (not) to be
86 it se (seems) to be
87 it as (was) to av (have) be (been)
88 it as (was) no (not) ne (necessary) to be
89 it is no (not) to be su (suppose) tha (that)
2090 at sa (same) ti (time) &c. &c.

This rule may occasionally be resorted to; but our revolving principle is evidently preferable, because of its being more concise, and taking a wider range of action. Compare the two figures of each of the two following 2079, 2069; 2080, 2065; 2091, 2081; 2092, 2082; 2093, 2083; 2094, 2084; 2095, 2085; 2097, 2087; 2098, 2088; as the same words are there, under each other, on both principles.

RULE II.

On Abbreviating by Substantive, Adjective and Adverbial Dots.

This rule and the eight following, originated, we believe, with Byrom, and has been generally adopted by his successors. The principle is neat, and tolerably expressive; but, we apprehend its value (through the want of the incipient vowel of those systems, and the necessary immediate impression on the mind, of the part of speech required) must be more indebted to the capacity of the reporter than to that of the author of the rule.

The *principle* is this: by placing one of the *three dots*, as, 209 to 215, *after*, or at the end of a single consonant, they denote that *that* is the *first* consonant (and in our system the first vowel also) of some peculiarly marked, or (from the sense), some clearly defined word, and that the *position* of the dot points out whether it is *a substantive* (by the centre dot) as 216-17 and 18; an *adjective* (by the dot on the left) as 219-20 and 21; or an *adverb* (by the dot in the right) as 222-3 and 4.

2101 at the conclusion of the battle	2106 houses on fire
2102 the tyrant made a	2107 and burnt the
2103 triumphant entry into the	2108 abbeys and the palaces together
2104 town set the	
2105 churches and the	

In this example, the student will instantly perceive the superiority of our system over those of the old school, from our power of expressing the initial vowel with the consonant. We express the most essential part of the word, with the same stroke in which they *hide their's* in a *labyrinth*. We should reject this mode of abbreviation altogether, but for this decided advantage.

RULE III.

On the Derivative Substantive, Adjective, and Adverb Dot.

Derivative substantives, adjectives, and adverbs, are, by the second [illegible] denoted by placing their respective dot at the end of the [illegible] from whence they are derived, as:—

225 reason	229 suffice
26 reasonable	230 sufficient
27 reasonableness	31 sufficiency
28 reasonably	32 sufficiently

This is worse than useless, and only introduced here to point out the absurdity of its invention: it being *suffice*—clear, to any *reason*—man, that the *root* of any word is all *suffice*—to express, with all *reason* —, and in full *suffice* —, the whole of the ramifications of that *root*—*suffice* it to say, we trust we are *suffice* —understood, and that we cannot *reason*—expect to meet with any *reason*—objections to our *observe*.

This rule originated with Byrom, and cherished by Mavor, and the rest of his followers, as the apple of their eyes: and we are the more surprised that Palmer (who has strenuously tried to cut up Byrom, root and branch) should, in his attempt to improve upon this absurdity, launch out into all the extravagancies of his dancing (what he calls his "Grammatical") marks, skipping round one root, to represent its different bearings, by having a disjoined "substantive singular mark;" a "substantive plural mark;" an "adjective, and participle perfect mark;" an "adverb mark;" a "participle in ing mark;" and a "participle plural, in ings mark:" Thus laying down, with all the gravity of "grammatical" pomposity, as many round about roads to express the seven bearings of one root (which could have been done with all possible ease, and with much more clearly defined perspicuity and facility by a simple termination), as we have done to found our whole auxiliary principle of conjugating one verb a million fold.

RULE IV.

On the Junction of Adjectives with Substantives, by a Dot.

Although we decry the use of dotting representatives of the parts of speech generally, we do not wholly reject them on particular occasions, as they may sometimes, with caution, be advantageously used, and without much interference with our

dotting system; as in the case where well-defined adjectives can be joined to their corresponding substantives; and particularly where the adjective expresses a word, as:—

2066 a good king
67 a great kingdom
68 a bad name
2109 an idle fellow
10 an excellent horse
11 an interesting woman
2112 human nature
13 the Christian religion
14 Great Britain
15 old England
16 a virtuous woman
17 native land, &c.

RULE V.

On the Junction of two or more Substantives, by a Dot.

As in the fourth rule, two or more substantives may be designated by the substantive dot at the end, as:—

2118 Jesus Christ
19 our Lord Jesus Christ
20 God Almighty
2121 Almighty God
22 King George
23 Magna Charta, &c. &c.

RULE VI.

On the Junction Point of two Substantives.

A dot, placed at the point of junction of two consonants, denotes two substantives, connected by one or two prepositions, or articles, which are omitted, as:—

(2124) *the love of money* (2125) *is the root of evil;* (2126) *the kingdom of God;* (2127) *the House of Lords;* (2128) *the love of God is evinced by* (2129) *the light of the Gospel given for* (2130) *the redemption of man.*

RULE VII.

On the Junction Point of Adjectives and two Substantives.

Where an adjective precedes two substantives, they may all three be joined together, placing the dot at the end of the first substantive, as:—

2131 the King of Great Britain
32 the great goodness of God
2133 Corpus Christi College
2134 Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh

RULE VIII.

On the Omission of various Prepositions between Consonants and Adjectives.

The prepositions, *with*, *after*, *in*, *for*, &c., may be implied by the point of junction dot of two substantives, or adjectives, as:—

2135 good for evil
36 pleasure with pain
37 confidence in God
2138 good with evil
39 light from darkness
40 pain with pleasure

RULE IX.

On the Repetition Dot.

A dot placed before a single consonant, denotes that it is a substantive, repeated with some intervening preposition, &c.

2141 from time to time
42 from day to day
43 night after night
2144 hour to hour
45 year to year
46 week to week

RULE X.

On the Conjunctive Dot.

The substantive, adjective, or adverb dots, placed before two or more consonants, denotes such words to be connected by a conjunction, as:—

2147 good and evil
48 pain and pleasure
49 light and dark
2150 night and day
51 day and night
52 man and woman

Our blessed (2153) *Lord and Saviour* (2154), *Jesus Christ, by his* (2155) *death and passion, made a sufficient* (2156) *atonement and satisfaction for the* (2157) *sins of the whole world.*

As before observed, these are to be used with caution; and only where the context is clear.

What other rules follow, we claim the origin of, or considerable improvements on, and can recommend them with confidence.

RULE XI.

On the Abbreviation of long Words, by their first Syllable or Preposition only.

Almost all words beginning with the vowels *a, e,* or *o,* (with their first consonants), as well as the prepositions and first syllables, *contra, mag, mul, sig, neg, pub, circum, sol, sup, trans, seg,* and all peculiarly formed beginnings, not of frequent repetitions in other words, may be denoted and expressed by those beginnings only, as:—

(2158) *A gentleman at a* (2159) pub*lic meeting,* (2160), *before an immense* (2161) *multitude of* (2162) *spectators, made a* (2163) *most magnificent* (2164) *speech* (2165) *on the circumstance* (2166) *and difficulty of* (2167) support*ing a* (2168) *regiment of* (2169) *soldiers in* (2170) *this free country* (2171), *and absolutely* (2172) *declared that they ought to be* transported. (2173) *It was contrary* (2174) *to the contract* (2175), *as the* pub*lication* (2176) *was* pub*lished before* (2177) *it was* pub*licly expected.*

RULE XII.

On the Abbreviation of long Words by the Preposition and first following Consonant only.

Many words *beginning* with a *preposition,* may be expressed by *it,* and the next consonant only, when the context will permit, as:—(2178) *Mr. Ash* (2179) *went to the* continent (2180), *and continued there until he had* (2181) *nearly* (2182) parted *with all his money* (2183); *when* (2184) *he felt the* (2185) *inconvenience of* (2186) *keeping up a large* (2187) estab*lishment* (2188) *with a confined* (2189) *purse; and* represen*ted* (2190) *to his companions* (2191) *the necessity of* (2192) *retiring to* (2193) *England to repair it.*

RULE XIII.

On all Words beginning with a vowel, or h *mute.*

Almost without exception, all words beginning with a vowel, or an *h*, (but slightly aspirated), may be represented by the *first consonant only*, as:—(2195) *the Emperor of* Austria (2196) *on entering* (2197) *the* Imperial *dominions* (2198) *of Russia, abolished* (2199) *all the articles of* (2200) lux*ury in their* houses, (2201) *obliged the* (2202) *abandoned* noblesse (2203) *to liberate their* (2204) *slaves, and to* (2205) *attend to the* happ*iness* (2206) *and com*forts *of the* (2207) *community at large.*

RULE XIV.

On Abbreviations by Prepositions and Terminations only.

Many *long words*, and particularly *long adverbs*, may be represented by the *preposition*, or *first consonant* and the termination, only; as:—

2208 abominable
9 abolishment
10 obliged
11 beautiful
12 notwithstanding
13 absolutely
14 bashfulness
15 obligatory
2216 respectfully
17 enlargement
18 disappointment
19 nevertheless
2220 *particularly*
21 accordingly
32 represent

RULE XV.

On Prepositions of equality.

Prepositions of equality are expressed by placing a short *s*, for *as*, before and after the first consonant of the adjectives of comparison; and an original *s* for *so*, before the adjective with the short *s* (for *as*) after it; as:—

2223 as [illegible]e as
[illegible] as dear as
25 as far as
26 as free as
27 as full as
28 as great as
29 as well as
2230 as good as
31 as long as
32 as many as
33 so well as
34 so long as
35 so far as
36 so free as
37 so much as

RULE XVI.

On the Prepositions to, and of.

Many words connected and ending with *to*, and *of*, may be expressed by the first consonant *and* (233), *to* (233) *of*: as:—

2238 liable to	2244 sensible of
39 agreeable to	45 desirous of
2240 according to	46 emulous of
41 preparatory to	47 ominous of
42 taught to	48 doubtful of
43 made to	49 subject to, &c. &c.

RULE XVII.

On the Prepositions, with, in, &c.

The principle of the last rule may be extended, by joining the preposition, *with*, *withal*, *without*, *in*, *by*, &c., to an adjective, connected with and followed by *to*, *of*, *for*, *upon*, &c., as:—

2250 with regard to	2255 in consideration of
51 in order to	56 by reason of
52 without respect to	57 upon account of
53 without any regard to	58 with all deference to
54 in consequence of	

RULE XVIII.

On Joining the relative Pronoun to the 16th and 17th Rules.

We join the *relative pronoun* by transferring the dot to the *pronoun* required; as:—

234 them	238 his
35 me	39 us
36 him	240 our
37 my	41 your

And for *you* to the *u's* place, as:—(2259) *to you*; *of you*; (2260) *for you*, *by you*, &c., forming one figure, as:—

2261 agreeable to his	2267 by reason of his
62 according to your	68 with regard to his
63 doubtful of his	69 in order to our
64 with regard to my	2270 in coming to your
65 in consequence of his	71 preparatory to your
66 in consideration of your	72 upon account of my

After a little practice, the dot may be entirely omitted.

RULE XIX.

On the Junction of the Prepositions, of, for, to, and upon, to the preceding Verb.

The *prepositions of, for, to, upon,* &c., may be frequently joined to a preceding *verb*, and the relative *pronoun* occasionally added; as:—

2274 to ask of
75 to seek for
76 to speak to
77 to ask for him
78 to look upon him
2279 to enquire for us
80 he said to him
81 they spoke to us
82 we read of his

RULE XX.

On the Junction of Terms of Quantity with the Prepositions and Relative Pronouns.

The common terms of quantity, or number, as, *all, any, any one, each, every one, either, both, half, more, most, much, neither, none, one, two, three, four, some, such, which,* &c. &c., followed by a preposition, and a relative pronoun may be joined together; as:—

2284 all of them
85 all for him
86 all of their
87 any of them
89 any of his
2290 any of their
92 any of our
93 any one of our
2294 any one of their
95 any one of them
96 any one of his
97 ea[illegible] of them
[illegible] each of your
99 each of their
2300 every one of them
1 to either of them
2 both of them
3 most of their
4 more of them
5 most of it
2306 both of their
7 much of his
8 neither of his
9 neither of their
2310 none of them
11 two of them
12 three of his
13 some of them
14 some on them
15 some to your
16 some to their
17 some on his
18 such of them
19 some or all of them
2320 some for his
21 which of them
22 which by it
23 which on his
24 which of their, &c.

RULE XXI.

On the junction of the terms of Equality and Quantity, together with the Prepositions and Relative Pronouns.

By joining the 15th and 20th rules together, we have an extensive and easy-flowing mode of stringing many words and phrases together; as:—

2325 as well as any of them
26 as far as any one
27 as far as any man
28 as much as any one
2329 as much as any one of them
2330 as much as any one of their
32 as much as any man
33 as well as any man among them

RULE XXII.

On Direct Opposites.

Direct opposites are denoted by a circle at the end of the word, as:—

2335 day from night | 2336 light from darkness | 2337 summer from winter

(2338) "*Woe unto them* (2339) *that call evil good,* (2340) *and good evil; that put* (2341) *darkness for light,* (2342) *and light for darkness; that put* (2343) *bitter for sweet, and sweet for bitter,* (2344) *!*"

When joined by the copulative conjunction *and*, the open dot is to be placed at the first end of the word; as:—

2345 day and night | 2346 light and dark | 2347 summer and winter

RULE XXIII.

On Repetitions.

A repetition is denoted by a line drawn under that which is to be repeated, and to be carried as often as a long *x* is added; as:—

2348 and 9 whatsoever things are true,
2350 whatsoever things are honest.
2351 whatsoever things are just,
52 whatsoever things are pure, &c.

RULE XXIV.

On Punctuation.

The stops are made nearly as in common, differing only in making open dots, between or upon the double lines; as:—

2358 the comma, semi colon, and colon,
54 the period, interrogation, and admiration,
A quotation as usual " "

A hyphen, four dots upon the bottom line as (2355): and as many, or more dots, immediately under any word or words, or sentence, meant to be peculiarly impressive, as is generally denoted in Italics, or Roman Capitals.

A parenthesis, as usual ( )

RULE XXV.

On Figures,

Figures, from their concise mode of expressing the words they represent, and the general facility in their formation being so impressed on the minds of every one, receive little advantage from their being Stenographically denoted by specific marks for that express purpose, and can by no other system be effected but by fixing on a complete set of arbitrary characters; an alternative which should at all times be avoided, if possible. The student cannot but have observed, by this time, that the peculiarly expressive and concise principle of our system has, from that very principle, produced not less than six out of the ten numerals (*two, three, four, five, eight, and nulla, or nothing,*) fully written by a simple stroke, each in their respective places; and that the other four (*one, six, seven, and nine,*) are *half* expressed by their vertical situation.

On this principle, then, we found our list of figures, as follows:—

2356 one two three	2357 four five six

2358 seven
eight
nine

2359 nothing
repeat
medium, or division

These, standing alone, or commencing any quantity of figures joined together, are expressive of their respective numerals, from their situation; but, as there are two *t's*, it is necessary to make the distinction between two and eight, by making the latter a double sized *t*, as five as a double sized *f*.

The *cyphers* are arranged thus, by joining the small circle to the left of the preceding number, we express *tens*; by a double sized circle, *hundreds*; by a loop, *thousands*; by placing the small circle to the right, *tens of thousands*; by the large circle, *hundreds of thousands*; and by the loop, *millions*: as:—

2360 teen
61 one hundred
62 one thousand (either way)
68 ten thousand
64 one hundred thousand
65 one million (either way)
66 one hundred and two
67 two hundred and two
68 three hundred and five
69 four hundred and six
2370 five hundred and seven
71 six hundred and eight
72 8602
73 70,506
74 8,000,409
75 9677
76 1824
77 600,000 (either way)

Where two of the same line meet (as two and eight, and four and five,) they are to be divided by a short *r*: as:—

2378 28
82
2179 454
2380 545
2381 5045
82 4054
83 500,45
84 4,000,045

A short *r*, (the character for *rpr*, which never occurs in the middle of a word) is the mark of distinction to designate the characters as numerals, from common words or sentences, and is equally applicable to all the numerals. The original *r*, is denominated among the numerals as a repeat, which implies, that when two of the same number come together, the latter is represented by the repeat mark:—

2585 11
86 22
87 33
88 44
89 55
2390 66
2391 77
92 88
93 99
94 100
95 200
96 300

2397 400	24 0 7006
98 5006	2401 8009
99 6007	2402 9002, &c.

The *m*, is to denote the divisional line of pounds, shillings and pence; as:—

2403 2*s*. 2*d*.	2410 8*l*. 10*s*. 9*d*.
2404 3*s*. 4*d*.	11 4*s*. 4*d*.
2405 4*s*. 5*d*.	12 17*s*. 7*d*.
2406 6*s*. 7*d*.	13 220*l*. 14*s*. 7*d*
2407 9*s*. 4*d*.	16 892*l*. 2*s*. 7*d*.
2408 7*s*. 11*d*.	14 975. 11*s*. 7*d*. &c.
2409 2*l*. 7*s*. 7*d*.	

Ordinals are represented by joining an original *th*; as:—

2418 1*s*.	2423 9th
19 2*d*.	24 10th
— 3*d*.	25 11th
2420 4th	26 12th
— 5th	27 13th
21 6th	28 14th
— 7th	29 15th
22 8th	2430 16th, &c.

Times of numbers are denoted by the condition of a short *s*; as:—

2431 once	2438 9 times
32 twice	39 10 times
33 thrice	40 11 times
— four times	41 12 times
34 5 times	42 13 times
35 6 times	43 14 times
36 7 times	44 15 times
37 8 times	55 16 times, &c.

The numerals may be written, either singly or in strings of hundreds, upon the double lines only; as:—

2446 and 7 123,456,780	2442 4*l*. 4*s*. 8*d*.
48 1 824	43 7*l*. 2*s*. 10½*d*.
49 and 50 138,907,051	55 9*l*. 2*s*. 11½*d*.
51 795	56 7*s*. 9½*d*.

Writing upon the double lines is preferable for a beginner, until he is accustomed to join them into each other, on the first proposed principle. On the double lines they form a peculiar identity of numerals, in contradistinction to alphabetical writing.

Three may generally be added by thickening the preceding number; as:—

2458 43	2462 835
59 433	63 7236
2460 630	64 4,307,239
61 532	65 43,053,000

Decimals are expressed by the attached circle and loop preceding the figure; as:—

2466 01	2469 00001
67 002	2470 00005
68 0004	71 000008 &c.

SECTION X.

On Arbitrary and Symbolical Characters and Signs.

PART I.

On Arbitrary Characters in General.

Firm in our opinion, that no system of Stenography can have any pretensions to *perfection*, or ever deserve to be universally adopted, where recourse has been had to the unscientific *principle* of crowding it with Arbitrary characters: we should be inclined to pass over this department, without notice, were it not to enter our protest against its inconsistencies and inutility. It matters not, in our opinion, whether arbitrary signs, which have no derivation from the original alphabet of any system, be adopted for prepositions and terminations, or for whole words or sentences;—the *principle* is bad, inefficient, injurious to the science, and is only more or less worthless, as it is more or less diffusive in its application.

Arbitrary characters for prepositions and terminations, can only be tolerated, where they gain an advantage in *strokes*, (which is synonimous with *time*); for no arbitrary character can be formed from purely simple signs (pre-supposing that the author of any system has exhausted his fund in the foundation of his alphabet), they must therefore, partake of two or more; and, as soon as ever that is the case, become of equal length (at least, if any two or more simple signs joined together), when they instantly assume a worse than useless set of characters. It is clear, then, that if any arbitrary assignment partake of any two single characters, there must be an irregular mixture of signs,

to the utter destruction of all perspicuity, let the ingenuity of the inventor be ever so great: but what shall we say of the ingenuity of those Authors who give names to double consonants, which partake of not one iota of the origin of those signs from whence they are or ought to be derived? Of this sort of anomaly the Lewisian school (evidently borrowed from the worn-out Westonian principle, and its numerous followers) abounds, which would take up a volume to point out its inconsistencies; what with its double consonant characters, and its compound alphabetical signs for prepositions, terminations, and whole words. Suffice it to say, that, in our opinion, any system founded on such principles can never become universal. Two or three instances (out of fifty that may be noticed) will state the justice of our observations in a clear point of view.

The "Lewisian" character for *c*, is a small circle; and our *f* for his *l*; which, consequently, when joined, yields the double consonant, 242; and which when so joined must equally stand for the words—*call, keel, kill, coal, cool, cull*, and *clue:* whilst this very character is given in the compound alphabet to stand for *d—dues, doing, declare, deliver*; as a preposition, to stand for, *dis, disin, dare*, and *down*; and as a termination, for—*ded, dom, dure, dant.*

From the same school, we learn that the *f*, is our *k*; the *s*, the same as ours; when joined, forms 243, expressive equally of *face, fees, phiz, foes, fuss*; that this character, in the double consonant table, as representative of *gl*; (although expressly formed of *fs*), stands for the words *glad, gloomy, glory*, and *glorious.*—We would ask, where is the necessity, or advantage in giving the character 244, for the words *cause*, and *came*, when the character 245, expresses the one, and 246, the other? What is gained by making the same character 244, stand equally for the preposition *co, con, com*, when they are better expressed (and with no unnecessary additional tax on the memory) by the original 247 to 8 and 9? Or where is the ingenuity in making the following *nine different compound marks* to stand for as many different deflections of the one simple, yet compendious termination

shon, as 250, *ation*; 244, *ception*; (here the same character forms the preposition *con*, and, consequently, the very concise figure, 251, for *conception*); 252, *hension*; 253, *ition*; 254, *clusion*; (hence 255, *conclusion*); 256, *ation*; 257, *sion*; 258, *tions*; and 259, *ution*; with each of these marks standing for three other arbitrary terminations?

This kind of arbitrary, puzzling, and profitless adoption is common with Weston, Lyle, Gibbs, Rich, Botley, R. Taylor, and several others; varying in conceit, ambiguity, and inconsistency, without end.

Another kind of (more fanciful, yet not less mystifying) arbitrary practice, is common with some of the above; and others by an unnatural decripitude of form, or position of the common large and small letters of the alphabet.—Thus,

REES, makes.

270 above
71 around
72 asunder
73 along
74 awry
75 between
276 downwards
77 first
78 sideways
79 together
280 upwards
81 extend, &c. &c.

R. TAYLOR.

282 abbreviate
83 abroad
84 along
85 bottomless
86 capital
87 difficulty
88 downward
89 backward
290 forward
91 Holy Ghost
92 principal
93 particularity, &c.

HERVEY.

294 appoint
95 because
96 according
97 eternal
98 everlasting
99 epistle
300 govern
301 government
302 hold back
303 philosophy
304 therefore
305 thereby, &c.

GIBBS.

306 backwards
307 eye to eye
308 extraordinary
309 very great
310 exceeding great
311 joining together, &c.

These few extracts (which are not one thousandth of what might have been produced), from the many systems in which this playful mode of expression abounds, we trust will be found sufficient to justify our objection to its principle, as being useless, as far as regards universality, because the same distorted letters,

depend wholly on the whim of the inventors, and have nothing in common with the science, or even with each other: as may be seen by comparing 289, with 316; which are both made to stand for *backward*: 273, and 274, are different deflections of the letter *a*, and stand for the same word, *along*, &c., &c., which proves that this principle cannot be universal; is extremely burthensome to the memory; and never at any distant period, to be recollected, without a reference to the particular vocabulary from whence they were obtained.

PART II.

On Symbolical and Hieroglyphical Arbitraries.

In this wide field of fancy, all the old, and most of the modern authors, have largely indulged themselves, much more to the amusement than the edification of their readers, or the advancement of the science: indeed, it has been a great bar to the perfecting of its fundamental principles, by impressing on the Students mind the extreme difficulty of attaining to any perfection, from the necessity of laying such a load on the memory, and thereby creating a distaste to that study he had entered upon with so much hope and pleasure.

We shall present the Student with a few specimens of these whimsies, from some of the most remarkable systems extant, to enable him to judge how far we are correct in our objections, or whether he would not much rather prefer writing the words in full than tax his memory with signs and wonders that can never be realized, or turned to any profitable account. The father of these mysteries, is Rich; and followed "with astonishing improvements" by

BOTLEY, as follows:—

312 angel
13 mighty angel
14 altogether
15 associating
16 arches
17 darts
18 abundance
19 both behind and before
320 brotherly kindness
21 compassed about
22 conjunction

23 conversation
24 covered
25 devil
26 your adversary the devil
27 the devils fear and tremble
328 divers
29 doctor of divinity
30 hand in hand
31 heart
32 falseheart
33 in the ninth month
34 entangled
35 multitudes
36 more than ordinary
36 plenty
37 perpetual
38 trinity
39 tremble
340 the eyes of our understanding is darkened

R. TAYLOR.

341 parallel
42 separate
43 similitude
44 divide
45 asunder

GIBBS.

346 conjunction
47 contrary
48 concord
49 face to face
350 hand in hand

HERVEY.

351 the world
52 in the world
53 this world
54 nothing in the world
55 foundation of the world
56 round the world
57 world without end
58 end of the world
59 great part of the world
360 from one end of the world to the other

ANGELL.

361 broken
62 contradict
63 divided
64 embraced
65 inseparable
66 equal
67 unequal
68 trinity
69 mistake
370 parallel
71 hearts set upon the world

SWAIN.

372 around
73 between
74 confederate
75 contradistinction
76 high priest
77 parallel
78 quaker
79 surmount
2780 surround

HODGSON.

2781 associations
82 between
83 both houses of parliament
84 broken heart
85 double
86 large
87 long
88 multiply
89 scattered

The least reflections, we trust, will convince the student, that our objections to this kind of arbitrary principle are genuine, from the inefficacy of its proceeds, and want of general usefulness: it being clearly seen that the enactment of these arbitrary signs is altogether dependent on the wills of the authors; and not from any interest, or self-evident principle in the marks themselves, as representative of their different meanings. In the whole of the list we have transcribed, there is but one (331) which can be said to be truly representative of the thing in-

tended; 351, is the next best, but which is itself incomplete, as the point in the middle would imply in the world, and not "the world" alone, as there stated. This figure (the circle), all the symbolical writers have distorted into a thousand shapeless shapes, as pertaining to the world, whereas, simply as a circle, it is as evidently representative of the earth, the sun, the moon, and a globe: all of which are equally entitled to this distinction, and, therefore, the appropriation of that sign to the world, alone, is arbitrary, not being subject to any rule but that of the will of the author. A slight survey of the rest will shew the arbitrary principle of the whole: as 325, by one author, is meant to prefigure the devil; whilst another 375, makes it contradistinction; one makes 324, a *cover*; another 377, *parallel*; another, 341 *parallel*, (the same figure by another is equal); and another 370, *parallel*; now these cannot all be emblemmatical of the same thing, and become universally so, on which ground only any emblem can be generally useful, or scientifically established.

As for such figures as 327, 340, and 2783, they might with equal propriety be styled, the *devil upon two sticks;* the *face of a cat;* and *two ducks under an arch.*

PART III.

On the Symbolical Derivations of the Circle.

Having given our decided protest against all symbolical abbreviations, on the legitimate principle of a want of universality of self-evident signs for that purpose, it may be expected that we should not attempt to introduce it as a part of our system: however, as we discover there is one (and only one) sign, of universal application, and common to all nations, *the one complete circle*, as a general appellative of rotundity, we have so far deviated from our own reasoning as to commit to rule, a list

of words of extensive usefulness, which the student may either take advantage of, or pass over, as inclination directs. It will be observed, that the peculiar advantage of our ruled lines, gives a voweletical identity to each, although expressed by the same figure, as;—

2472 heaven
73 earth
74 sky
75 world
76 moon
77 sun
78 annual
79 circumambient
2480 ellipsis—tical
81 equator, equinox
82 firmament
83 orb
84 globe
2485 universe—al
86 sphere—ical
87 centre—ical
88 circumscribe
89 about
2490 around
91 encircle
92 wheel
93 ring—circle—ar
94 round
95 nothing
96 surround

To these primary circles may be added, where they are applicable, any of the relatively situated dots of the 6th part of the vii. section; as:—

2497 before the heavens
98 above . . . . . .
99 after . . . .
2500 in the beginning of the heavens
2501 under heaven
2502 below the . .
2503 the ends of .
2504 in heaven
2505 nothing in heaven
2506 before and after the heavens
2507 above and below . . . . . .
2508 before the earth
2509 upon the . . . .
2510 above . . . . . .
11 after . . . . . .
12 in the beginning .
13 under . . . . . .
14 below . . . . . .
15 the end of the earth
16 in the earth
17 nothing in . . . . . .
18 before and after . .
19 ——— the beginning of . .
2520 ——— the end of
21 above and below . .
22 nothing under . . . .
23 before the sky
24 after . . . . .
25 above . . . . .
26 in the beginning of the sky
2527 under the sky
28 below . . . . .
29 in . . . .
2530 nothing in . .
31 before the world
32 upon the world
33 above . . . . .
34 after . . . . . .
35 in the beginning of . .
36 under . . . . .
37 below . . . . .
38 the end of . . .
39 before he was above the world
2540 ——— the end of . . . . . .
41 above and below . . . .
42 after the beginning of . . .
43 —— the end of . . . .
44 from the beginning to the end of . . . .
45 in the world . . . .
46 nothing in the world
47 through the world
48 over the world
49 all the world
2550 round the world
51 before the moon
52 upon the . . . .
53 above . . . . . .
54 after . . . .

2555 in the beginning of the world
56 under the . . . .
57 below . . . .
58 in . . . .
59 nothing in . . . .
2560 before it was above . . . .
61 upon the face of . . . .
62 after the light of . . . .
63 nothing above . . . .
64 nothing under . . . .
65 nothing below . . . .
66——— after . . . .
67 no end of . . . .
68 ——— the light . . . .
69 before the sun
2570 upon . . . . .

2571 above the sun
72 after . . . . .
73 the beginning of
74 under . . . . .
75 below . . . .
76 the end . . . .
77 before —— was above
78 ——— and after
79 ——— the beginning of the
2580 before and after the light of
81 upon the face of the sun
82 above and below . . . .
83 ——— the light of . . .
84 after the beginning . . .
85 in the sun
86 nothing in the sun
87 ——— under . .

Here, then, we have an arrangement of this one simple, yet universal, symbol of rotundity, which grasps, in its compass, the vast field of the first creation, the expansive utility of which is evinced by a reference to the first Chapter of Genesis (*Plate* XXI.) where this figure appears nearly *forty times*, and with a degree of perspicuity and brevity that must induce the student to possess himself of its advantages.

PART IV.

On the Additional Simple Arbitrary Signs.

In the conclusion of the fourth part of the sixth section, we hinted at our having a reserve of upwards of *twenty distinct simple characters*, derived from the analysis of the ellipsis, and perfectly unconnected with our original circular signs.

We now produce them, and leave them to the choice of the student, to make what use he pleases of them. In the same manner of division used in the circle, we produce the several compartments of the ellipsis, with this additional circumstance attending it, that the ellipsis has four different positions; whereas the circle can have but one: as the (2790); the inclined from the left (2791); the perpendicular (2792); and the inclined to the right (2793); which are, in themselves, four distinct characters; a line across the centre of each of these four, gives us the

eight semy ellipsis (2794-5-6 and 7); [the division by the line lengthwise gives us nothing, as they are already comprehended in our segments, or demi semi circle marks (11 and 17)]; from the half of each of the four ellipsis' made narrow, as 2748 to 2801; and cut lengthways from one bend to its opposite, as 2892 to 9; we obtain sixteen more complete signs; as 2810 to 2825; and four more upstrokes, 2826 to 2829. Now 2810, and 2812, are already our *sh—ch*; 2813, *s—ed*; 2817, *f—nd*; 2819, *mprt*; 2818, *t—end*; 2823, *mprl*; 2822, *l—end*; 2829, *r—ment*; 2826, *ntr—r*; and are, therefore inadmissible as new, or different from the original arrangement: the rest, however, are all new, and wholly independent of any connection with our original straight line signs; as 2811, 14, 15, 16, 20—21, and their half-sized appendages; 24, 25, 27, and 28; making ten new simple signs, forming in all twenty-two new and independent characters; as in 2830, to 2852; to each of which we give a characteristic name, as in the following part.

PART V.

On the Reduction of the Arbitrary Elliptical Signs to Alphabetical Rule.

To shew the power of the elliptical signs, we have reduced them to as near an Alphabetical order as we possibly could, to bear some analogy to the original circular signs: and, although we do not insist on this adoption as generally necessary to a learner, yet we are convinced the *proficient* will duly appreciate their value.

In the first place, we call

2830 *a*, Almighty
81 *e*, everlasting
32 *i*, *o*, infinite omnipotent
33 *u*, universal
2588 Almighty
89 Almighty and everlasting
2590 ———— infinite
91 ———— omnipotent
92 ———— universal
93 everlasting and Almight

2594 everlasting
95 ———— and infinite
96 ———— omnipotent
97 ———— universal
98 infinity of the Almighty
99 infinite and everlasting
2600 infinite—ity
2601 ———— and universal
2602 infinite—and universal
2603 omnipotent and Almighty

2604 omnipotent and everlasting
2605 ———————— infinite
2606 omnipotent
2607 ———————— and universal
2608 universe—al—aly
2609 Almighty Father
2610 ———— and universal

2611 Almighty power
12 ———— Lord
13 everlasting Son
14 infinite power
15 mnipotent power
16 universal love, &c. &c.

In the second place, by the reduction of the ellipsis, we express the double vowels, or dipthongs, where necessary, as in many common names; thus, we call—

2617—*a*, which, standing alone, is—answer-ed-ing
2618—*an*, ... author-ize-ity
2619—*e*, ... ever-ry-thing
2620—*ee*, *ei*, ... either
21—*oi*, *ey*, ... joy, rejoice
22—*o*, *oo*, *ow*, ... to, too, two
23—*u*, ... understand

Where any of these words are connected together, the former character may be put in the place of the latter, and express both; as:—

2624 answered the author
25 answered every thing
26 answer to either
27 answered with joy
28 answered two
29 his answer was understood
2630 the author answered
31 authorized every thing
32 the authority of either

2633 the author rejoiced
34 the author is too
35 the author understood
36 every answer
37 every author
38 every thing is either
39 every joy
3640 ever to
41 if he ever understood, &c.&c.

In common names, or where strongly accented single or double vowels may be deemed necessary, the ellipsis is intermingled with the consonant marks; as:—

2642 Laertes
43 Laodician
44 create
45 redeem
46 Theophilus
47 Euphrasin

2648 sion
49 lion
2650 join
51 enjoy
52 enumerate
53 renew, &c. &c.

In the third place: to each of the three sizes of the demi-ellipsis, we give an appropriate signification of two or three

common conjunctions of consonants, which are thus expressed, whether in the beginning, middle, or end of words; as:—

2856 *brk*
2654 bark
55 brake
56 break
57 broke
2864 *brn*
2658 barren
59 born
2660 stubborn
2838 *brs*
2661 bars
62 brace
63 breast
2865 *drw*
2664 draw
65 drew
66 Andrew
2154 *dsn*
2667 disdain
68 design
69 disown
2857 *dw*
2670 dwell
71 dwarf
72 dwindle
2863 *fl*
2673 fall
2860 *kl*
2696 call
97 kill
98 calumny
2834 *krs*
2699 cares
2700 Christ
1 cures
2 demcraw
3 hypocricy
4 discourse
2836 *mrv*
2705 marvellous
6 moreover
7 merry-fellow
2858 *rpl*
2708 repeal
9 replace
10 replied
2840 *rpls*
2711 repulse
12 replace
2859 *skr*

74 fell
75 filful
76 fulfil
2855 *flt*
2677 fault
78 felt
79 flight
2680 float
2837 *frn*
2681 friend
82 foreign
83 frown
2853 *grd*
2684 guard
85 regard
86 degrade
2835 *grs*
2687 grace
88 greece
89 gross
2690 disgrace
91 digress
92 engross
2861 *grsd*
2693 disgraced
94 disgressed
95 engrossed
7713 scar
14 secure
15 scarlet
2867 *slt*
2716 assault
17 salute
18 result
2841 *snr*
2719 senior
2720 sinner
21 sooner
2866 *slf*
2722 slave
23 self
24 silver
2859 *spl*
2725 spell
26 spoil
27 splendour
2839 *whr*
2728 whereof
29 wherefore
2730 wherein-on,&c.&c.

In the fourth place, from each of the three sizes of the narrow demi-ellipsis, together with the straight-lined hooked

characters (2842 to 2851), we form a long list of useful prepositions and terminations, which are generally intermingled in the lists, with the addition of the following prepositions, *viz* :—

2881 *anti*
2731 antimony
32 Anti-christ
33 anticipate
2888 *bene*
2734 benevolence
35 benefit
36 benediction
2880 *brit*
2737 Britain
38 British
39 brightness
2869 *guard*
2740 guardian
41 guarded
42 gradual
2743 agreed
44 guard
45 gored
2877 *grat*
2746 grateful
47 gratitude
48 gratification
2766 industrious
2893 *infl*
2767 influence
68 inflame
69 involuntary
2903 *infr*
2770 infringe
71 infer
72 infranchise
2895 *fln*
2773 fallen
74 voluntary
75 flint
2905 *frv*
2776 frivolous
77 frivolity
78 fearful
79 for ever
2921 *major*, *mages*
22 majority
23 magistrate
24 magisterial
2848 *legis*
2925 legislature
26 legislation
27 alledges
2874 *misre*
2978 misrepresent
29 miserable
2885 *grav*
2749 gravel
2750 gravity
1 grafting
2719 *judge*
2752 judgment
53 judging
54 judged
2920 *jury*
2755 juryman
56 jurymen
57 jurisprudence
2884 *cor*
2758 correct
59 correspondence
2760 corrupt
2868 *charac*
2761 character
62 caracature
63 characters
2882 *indis*, *indus*
2764 indisposition
65 indistinct
2930 misrepresentation
2883 *nkl*
2931 include
32 inclination
33 incline
2851 *irrecon*
2934 irreconsile
35 irreconsiliation
2882 *repres*
2936 represent
37 representation
2891 *reprt*
2938 repartee
39 report
2940 reported
2843 *revolve*
2941 revolving
42 the revolution
2943 *circum*
2944 circumvent
45 circumscribe
46 circumstance
2896 *tempt*
2947 tempting
48 tempted
49 the temptation
2846 *tribute*
2950 tributary

It will be observed that we have in no instance introduced an arbitrary (that is, any one not derived from, or connected with, its radical) character, without an evident economy in strokes, or appropriation of some otherwise unemployed simple, sign, and therefore lays claim to being worthy of recollection.

SECTION XI.

CONCLUSION.

PART I.

A few General Observations.

The Student having now run through the whole of the treatise in a cursory manner, let him enter upon a reperusal, and that with all steadiness, and determined perseverance; advancing step by step; writing any common piece of prose, as the Lord's Prayer, over and over again; first writing it in full without the vowels, or lines; then write it with the lines, and by degrees introduce one rule of abbreviations after another, until he arrives at the complete whole, which piece he will soon be able to perform in two minutes. After copying some familiar pieces in this way for half an hour a day, for a week, he will then be enabled to copy from the gentle reading of a friend, who will regulate his pace according to the capacity and industry of the Student. Thus, by degrees, he will be emboldened to go into public, and here we enjoin him to proceed with all firmness of nerve, and promptitude of indifference to surrounding objects, not to suffer himself to be fluttered, or embarrassed because he finds he cannot at first keep pace with a speaker; but, let him persevere; we say, with a thorough knowledge of our rules, he will soon conquer every difficulty, and find that he will write words, with all the apparent ease of pointing sounds, and have time to spare.

Silver, or Steel Pens, are the best for general writing in short hands, as being finer, and more durable than the pens made

from quills; but a pen made from a good quill, with a short cleft, and harder and finer than for common use, will answer every purpose. The ruled lines should be of a pale ink, and the lower part of the double line made more black, to give a boldness to the space on which we write: however, the proficient will soon be enabled to write with only two single lines, at the distance of two tenths of an inch, conveying in the mind's eye the imaginary intermediate lines; for, although a word may be placed a little too high or too low, its approximation to the place intended will always convey its meaning.

PART II.

On the Specimen with all the Rules of Abbreviations.

In the eight specimens we have given of the complete work in Plates XXI., II., III., and IV., (which are all introduced as pieces chosen by other authors, as specimens of their works, in order to prove the peculiar brevity of ours in comparison with all those who have written on the science), we have not given copies of the pieces in the different authors systems, as any one, having a copy in their possession, can refer to it to prove, or disprove the correctness of our assertions in counting the strokes, as our proof of brevity. The name under each piece shews the author who has given it as a specimen. The three columns of numbers shew how many strokes have been made before the pen has been taken off; and how many dots, each specimen has been performed by.

The numbers themselves contain volumes, and demonstratively prove our assertions, with which we started, to be correct, that of our having produced

A System of Stenography,

founded on *principles* of *simplicity*, *brevity*, *perspicuity*, and *facility*, hitherto unknown; and commanding the power of committing to paper any speech, in one-third less time than by any other system extant.

Before we launch our little bark on the ocean of public favour we beg it to be explicitly understood that we disclaim all invidious motives in the introduction of names; that it is not men, but systems, we contend with; and that the ardent desire to perfect the kind of study we have taken so much delight in (and which is of national importance) has been the only motive for drawing these comparisons.

FINIS.

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